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UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.
THE EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF MEDICINE will commence on MONDAY, the 1st of JULY next, and the Examination for the Degree of DOCTOR OF MEDICINE on MONDAY the 5th of AUGUST.

The Senate is prepared to receive applications from such Medical Institutions and Schools as are desirous of being authorized to grant Certificates to Students who wish to Graduate in the University.

Certificates will be received from the following Institutions:
King's College;
University College;
The Medical School at the London Hospital;
The Medical School at the Middlesex Hospital;
The Royal Birmingham School of Medicine;
The Belfast Anatomical Institution;
The Aldersgate School of Medicine;
The School of Anatomy adjoining St. George's Hospital;
The School of Medicine in Portland-street, George-street, Glasgow;
Sunderham College, Grafton-street, Gower-street;
The Newcastle-upon-Tyne School of Medicine and Surgery;
The Andersonian Institution, Glasgow;
The Medical School at the Charing Cross Hospital;
The Medical School at St. Thomas's Hospital;
The North London School of Medicine.
The Regulations of the Senate relating to the Examinations for Degrees in Medicine may be procured from Messrs. Taylor, Printers and Publishers to the University, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street.
Somerset House, By order of the Senate,
18th April, 1839. R. W. ROTHMAN, Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19th, the Senate will proceed to the Election of the following EXAMINERS:-
One Examiner in MEDICINE,
One Examiner in ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY,
One Examiner in PHYSICS, and COMPARATIVE ANATOMY, with a Salary of 200*l.* per annum each.
Also One Examiner in MIDWIFERY, and the DISEASES PECULIAR to WOMEN, in CLINICAL MEDICINE,
One Examiner in CHEMISTRY, and
One Examiner in MATERIA MEDICA and PHARMACY, with a Salary of 100*l.* per annum each.
All applications must be transmitted to the Registrar before the day of Election. For the nature and extent of the duties, Candidates are referred to the Printed Regulations of the University relating to Examinations for Degrees in Medicine, published by Messrs. Taylor, Printers and Publishers to the University, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street.
Somerset House, By order of the Senate,
30th May, 1839. R. W. ROTHMAN, Registrar.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19th, the Senate will proceed to the Election of two Examiners in the HEBREW TEXT OF THE OLD TESTAMENT, THE GREEK TEXT OF THE NEW, and in SCRIPTURE HISTORY; with a Salary of 50*l.* per annum each.
All applications must be transmitted to the Registrar before the day of Election. For the nature and extent of the duties, Candidates are referred to the Printed Regulations of the University relating to Examinations for Degrees in Arts, published by Messrs. Taylor, Printers and Publishers to the University, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street.
Somerset House, By order of the Senate,
30th May, 1839. R. W. ROTHMAN, Registrar.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.
THE NEXT MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION will be held at Birmingham, during the Week commencing on Monday the 26th August.
The Members of the General Committee will assemble on the preceding Saturday.
London, April 12, 1839. JAMES YATES, Secretary to the Council.
JOHN TAYLOR, Treasurer.

DR. LA FELIX VOISIN, one of the Physicians of La Salpêtrière, in Paris, and Founder of the Model Asylum for the Insane at Yverges, will deliver a COURSE of SEVEN LECTURES at the Marylebone Literary and Scientific Institution, Edward-street, Portman-square, On the Propensities and Sentiments which are common to Man and Animals, on the following Days:—Saturday, June 1st; Tuesday, June 4th; Thursday, June 6th; and Saturday, June 8th. Tickets of admission for the Course are 1*l.* each, to be had at the Institution. Admission at the doors for a Single Lecture, 2*s.* 6d.

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A CLERGYMAN, Master of Arts, and highly graduated, has at his residence, in St. Mary's, seven years Assistant Master of one of our great Public Schools, and four years and a half Head Master of a Proprietary Grammar School, RECEIVES PUPILS, at his residence, in St. Mary's, in a healthy and eligible situation, and within a convenient distance of Town.
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20	1 1 0	1 5 10	1 10 11	1 16 9	2 3 8	2 3 8	2 3 8	2 3 8	2 3 8
30	1 6 4	1 12 2	1 19 1	2 7 4	2 17 6	2 17 6	2 17 6	2 17 6	2 17 6
40	2 16 7	3 9 4	4 5 5	5 6 3	6 13 7	6 13 7	6 13 7	6 13 7	6 13 7

PETER MORRISON, Resident Director.
TO THE HOLDERS OF EQUITABLE POLICIES comprehended in the *favoured Five Thousand*.
The Directors of the ASSOCIATION call the attention of the *favoured* Members of the Equitable Society to the necessity of securing the advantages presented by their peculiar situation. Those who live until January, 1840, will have further large additions to their Policies, for the respective purposes of the year, die previously, would merely obtain a return for the current years of the Decennial period. The frightful epidemic of 1837, and the unhealthy commencement of the present year, induce many to look with anxiety to the prospective bonus, and I shall be happy to give personal attention and explanations to any of the present Holders who may favour me with a call; or to transmit written elucidations by post, to those who may furnish me with the date and amount of Policy and the age of the life assured.
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Memorandum.—The Shareholders are informed that interest, at the rate of four per cent. per annum on their instalments, is now payable, on application at the Office of the Society, 13, Waterloo-place, between the hours of Eleven and Four.
June 1, 1839. WILLIAM DANIELL WATSON, Secretary.

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4. Assurance is open to Continental Ports between Great and the Isle inclusive.
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The Prospectus, Tables of Rates, &c., to be had at the Office in London, or of the Company's Agents. T. G. CONVEY, Secy.

LONDON AND BRIGHTON RAILWAY COMPANY, incorporated by Act of Parliament, July 15, 1825.—Call for the Fifth instalment of 5*l.* per share.—Notice is hereby given, that the Directors of the London and Brighton Railway Company have this day made a CALL of 5*l.* per share in this undertaking, and the same is directed to be paid, on or before the 3rd day of June next, to either of the under-mentioned bankers, viz.:—
London.—Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith; Messrs. Hankey, Liverpool and Manchester.—The Manchester and Liverpool District Bank, on account of Smith, Payne, & Smith, Esq. of Brighton.—Messrs. Wigney & Co.; Messrs. Hall, West, Borrer, & Hall.
Leam.—Messrs. Moltenus & Co. Glasgow.—Glasgow Union Bank. Dublin.—Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Proprietors of shares are therefore requested to pay the same accordingly.
JOHN HARMAN, Chairman.
London and Brighton Railway Office, 10, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, May 9, 1839.

In super-royal 8vo. price Two Guineas and a Half, bound in Half morocco, with gilt top.
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London: Charles Knight & Co. 25, Ludgate-street.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1839.

REVIEWS

Narrative of the Surveying Voyages of His Majesty's Ships Adventure and Beagle, between the Years 1826 and 1836, &c. 4 vols. Colburn.

THE arduous task of surveying the southern extremity of the New World was one which devolved naturally on the most eminent of commercial nations. A highly-civilized maritime people could alone feel that interest in the welfare of the mariner which prompts to such an undertaking, or command that rare union of scientific acquirement and consummate seamanship which is required for its successful execution. Great Britain may take a pride, not only in that rank among nations which leads her to engage in labours redounding to the general interest of mankind, but still more in the skill and hardihood of her sons, which enable her to achieve, in the noblest manner, her honourable enterprises. The difficulties overcome, and hardships endured, in the survey of the Magellanic regions—the most tempestuous portion of the earth—are but lightly touched on in the volumes now before us; in which, on the other hand, the reader will find, along with an interesting narrative, an immense body of varied and valuable information. In our present attempt to sketch the history of the voyages of the *Adventure* and *Beagle*, we shall, for brevity sake, blend together, as far as possible, the various journals of which the narrative is composed. The volume containing the narrative and remarks of Mr. Darwin, who accompanied the second expedition of the *Beagle* as naturalist, shall be reserved for a future occasion.

The stormy character of Cape Horn and of Magellan's Straits is known to all. Sir Francis Drake, with the peculiar good fortune of a hero, found favourable winds in the Strait, through which he effected a passage in seventeen days; but none have been since able to boast of similar dispatch. There is an account of a ship carrying a press of sail round Cape Horn—but instances of this kind are rare indeed. Commodore Byron, when adverting to the hardships endured by his crew in a voyage of seven weeks through the Straits, makes this remark—"It is probable, that whoever shall read this account of the difficulties and dangers which attended our passage through the Straits of Magellan, will conclude that it ought never to be attempted again; but I, who have been twice round Cape Horn, am of a different opinion." Captain Wallis complained, that during four months (from December to April, 1767) he was in almost continual danger of shipwreck, "in a region where, in the midst of summer, the weather was cold, gloomy, and tempestuous—where the prospects had more the appearance of a chaos than of nature—and where, for the most part, the valleys were without herbage, and the hills without wood." In this sketch, it must be acknowledged, the desolation of the scene is exaggerated. Strong currents, and apparently irregular tides, the low and sterile shores of the eastern end of the Strait, and frequent storms, might well make a dismal impression on the mind of the navigator, but still there are vernal spots in the Magellanic regions, so prominently contrasted with the surrounding winter, that they cannot fail to seize the attention of the candid observer. Captain King, previously distinguished by his survey of New Holland, commanded the first of the expeditions of which the narrative is before us, and reached the eastern entrance of the Strait on the 20th of December (the midsummer of those regions), 1826; he says of the country round Cape Froward—

"The scenery of this part of the Strait, instead of being, as Cordova describes it, 'horrible,' is, at this season, exceedingly striking and picturesque. The highest mountains certainly are bare of vegetation, but their sharp peaks and snow-covered summits afford a pleasing contrast to the lower hills, thickly clothed with trees quite to the water's side, which is bordered by masses of bare rock, studded with ferns and moss, and backed by the rich dark green foliage of the berberis and arbutus shrubs, with here and there a beech tree, just beginning to assume its autumnal tints."

In Port Famine, one of those evergreen beech trees was found to measure one and twenty feet in circumference near the ground. But the sheltered coves on the south side of the Strait, as Port San Antonio, are adorned by a richer and more varied foliage.

"This port is formed by a channel, a quarter of a mile wide, separating two islands from the shore. The best anchorage is off a picturesque little bay, on the south island, which is thickly wooded to the water's edge, with the holly-leaved berberis, fuchsia, and veronica, growing to the height of about twenty feet—overtopped and sheltered by large beech, and winter-bark trees, rooted under a thick mossy carpet, through which a narrow Indian path winds, between arbutus and currant bushes, and round prostrate stems of dead trees, leading to the seaward side of the island."

"In no part of the Strait," continues the journal, "did we find the vegetation so luxuriant as in this little cove. Some of the winter-bark and currant trees had shoots more than five feet long, and many of the winter-bark trees were two feet in diameter. The veronica grows, in the sheltered parts, to the height of twenty feet, with a stem six inches in diameter. It was found, too, on the windward side of the island in abundance, and of large size, rooted in the very wash of the sea-beach, and exposed to the full force of the cold winds and hail storms which rush down the wide western reach of the Strait. The day after our arrival, the gale subsided, and the weather became very fine indeed. The stillness of the air may be imagined, when the chirping of humming birds and buzzing of large bees were heard at a considerable distance."

Perroquets, as well as humming-birds, frequent the evergreen groves of this region, where the mariner, harassed by fickle and violent winds, often marks only those features of the scene which serve to fortify the impression made on his mind by the inclemency of the skies. These feathered inhabitants of tropical regions here dwell in the close vicinity of a Polar climate. Conspicuous from all sides, at the western part of Terra del Fuego, Mount Sarmiento rises to the height of 6,800 feet above the sea, covered with perpetual snow. From the chain of mountains of which it is the culminating point, immense glaciers extend down to the sea, fill up the craggy inlets, and overhang the narrow channels, which conduct through the insular labyrinth. These glaciers have, in some instances, an extent of ten or a dozen miles. In summer, large masses of ice, detached from them, plunge into the sea, with a noise heard leagues off like thunder; and numerous cascades, bounding from their upper edges, are seen glistening through the trees below, and over those very thickets in which the humming-bird disports. When the increased knowledge and improved navigation of the Magellanic seas shall have, in some measure, disarmed them of their terrors, the advantages which they possess will be more fairly appreciated, and they will be found to be far less inhospitable than has been hitherto imagined. The following observations of Capt. Fitzroy are calculated to confirm this hope:

"Though the season was so far advanced, some shrubs were in flower—particularly one, which is very like a jessamine, and has a sweet smell. Cranberries and berberis-berries were plentiful. I should have liked to pass some days at this place, it was so very pretty—the whole shore was like a shrubbery.

I cannot account for the exaggerated account of the Fuegian coasts given by some voyagers. It is true, that the peaks of the mountains are covered with snow, and those sides exposed to the prevailing west winds are barren and rugged; but every sheltered spot is covered with vegetation, and large trees seem to grow almost on the bare rock. I was strongly reminded of some of the Greek islands in winter, when they also have a share of snow on their mountains."

Natives were seen on the northern shore soon after the vessels entered the Strait, and, an intercourse being established with them, they readily bartered a supply of fresh meat (of the guanaco) for a little tobacco. These Patagonians wander over an immense extent of barren plains, from the Rio Negro to the Straits of Magellan. The chief person among them, in respect to utility at least, was, on this occasion, a woman named Maria, who spoke broken Spanish, and said that she was born in Paraguay. Some of their horses were well caparisoned, after the fashion of the Gauchos of Buenos Ayres. Maria stated that she had a brother named Bysante, a Cacique, near the river Santa Cruz, who was a very important personage, on account of his immense size, as well as of his riches. Another of her brothers, who accompanied her, seemed to be a fair average specimen of a Patagonian. "Though only six feet high, his body was large enough for a much taller man." When it is considered that the Patagonians, with an average height exceeding five feet ten inches, have all exceedingly robust proportions, and may be more properly called a large, than a tall race, it does not seem very surprising, that individuals among them should occasionally exceed seven feet in height, as is asserted by Falkner and Byron. It may be well imagined, that in the sixteenth century, when disease and mortality prevailed to such an extent on ship-board, European seamen were stunted specimens of their race; and that, on comparing their own exhausted frames with the ponderous bodies of the Patagonians, they might naturally enough call the latter giants. Maria's tribe appeared to blend with their native superstitions some corrupt tradition of Christianity, derived probably from the labours of Falkner and the other Jesuits. They were friendly, fearless, and unreserved in their intercourse with our vessels, though their passion for ardent spirits showed plainly how little benefit they habitually derive from their acquaintance with Europeans.

In the prosecution of the survey, Captain Stokes, commanding the *Beagle*, proceeded, in 1828, to examine the western coast of Patagonia. He found some fine harbours, and succeeded in ascertaining the general outline of that intricate shore; but the continual bad weather subjected him to such fearful risks and frequent disappointment, that his spirits sank under the load of anxiety—excitement gave way to dejection; so that soon after rejoining his comrades in the Straits, he put an end to his existence. This melancholy event aggravated, as might be expected, the symptoms of the disease which had already attacked the crews of both vessels, and for health sake it was necessary to leave the Strait, and repair to Rio Janeiro.

Captain Fitzroy succeeded to the command of the *Beagle*, and, in the beginning of 1829, the survey was resumed. The *Adventure*, after examining the shores of Chiloe, and touching at Valparaiso, paid a brief visit to the isle of Juan Fernandez—a spot of which the chief title to fame is derived from its connexion with the history of Alexander Selkirk, the prototype of Robinson Crusoe. The isle of Juan Fernandez has an extremely romantic and interesting appearance. In the midst, the mountain called the Anvil towers above a range of frowning

precipices, to the height of 3000 feet, while a bold, rocky shore but imperfectly conceals the myrtle groves and stately forests within. A colony of about forty persons, employed in the seal and cod fishery for the Chilian market, were in 1830 the sole tenants of that fine island. They neither till the ground, nor breed any useful stock, but, with true Chilian thoughtlessness, live on what Providence sets before them. The mariner who touches at the island finds there no refreshments, save fish and water; for the goats, with which the buccaneers formerly stocked it, were purposely hunted down by the Spaniards, and are now only seen on the inaccessible heights of the central mountains.

The *Beagle* meanwhile directed her course to the southern shores of Terra del Fuego, the general character of which is very adequately represented by the name of a conspicuous point of it, namely, Cape Desolation. The snowy mountains are there still in sight; glaciers too occur; but the ever-raging south-west winds allow no trees to grow, and the coast presents nothing but bare rocks lashed by the restless ocean. Yet, strange to say, in these troubled waters, was seen, under sail, the frail canoe of a native, the sail being made of seal-skin; and it was discovered also, that the Fuegians are not afraid to cross over to the Ildefonso islets, situated eight or ten leagues from the main. A singular adventure, the consequences of which were highly interesting and important, occurred in this part of the survey. The master of the *Beagle* was sent with a fine whale boat, to continue the survey from Cape Desolation, while the vessel lay at a secure anchorage at London Island; his absence, prolonged beyond the expected duration, caused great uneasiness, which was at length relieved in the manner thus related by Captain Fitzroy.

"At three this morning, I was called up to hear that the whale boat was lost—stolen by the natives; and that her coxswain and two men had just reached the ship in a clumsy canoe, made like a large basket of wicker work, covered with pieces of canvas, and lined with clay, very leaky and difficult to paddle. They had been sent by the master, who with the other people was at the cove under Cape Desolation, where they encamped on the first day. Their provisions were all consumed, two-thirds having been stolen with the boat, and the return of the natives to plunder and perhaps kill them, was daily expected. The basket, I cannot call it a canoe, left the Cape (now doubly deserving of its name), early yesterday morning, and worked its way slowly and heavily amongst the islands, the men having only one biscuit each with them. They paddled all day and the following night, until two this morning, when in passing the cove were the ship lay, they heard one of our dogs bark, and found their way to us, quite worn out by fatigue and hunger."

Though the distance paddled by these men in twenty hours, was hardly more than five leagues, yet theirs is, we doubt not, the longest voyage on record performed in a basket. Parties immediately sallied forth in search of the lost boat; traces were found which led from one native encampment to another; but still the superior local knowledge of the thieves rendered pursuit fruitless; and the toilsome search ended with the seizure of some native families, to be kept in durance till the restitution of the stolen property. They however all effected their escape, jumping overboard at night and swimming ashore, with the exception of a little girl eight years old, who, from the circumstances which led to her captivity, was named Fuegia Basket; a lad called Boat-memory; and a young man, honoured as well as the barren promontory where he dwelt, with the name of York Minster. To these was subsequently added, a boy, who, from the price paid for him, obtained the designation of Jemmy Button. The little girl was the first to become

reconciled to her changed situation, and to yield up her affections to the luxury of biscuit. York Minster, being the oldest, was the last to get rid of the restless suspicion and sullenness characteristic of the wild state; but by the time that they reached England, in the latter half of the year 1830, they had all put off the savage, and given promise of still further improvement. These poor captives had fallen into the hands of a generous patron. Boat-memory died of the small-pox, at Plymouth. The rest, saved by medical attention from the array of new diseases which attacked them, were placed for the benefit of their education at Walthamstow. There they learned to speak English, and grew rich by the bounty of numerous friends. They did not, however, forget their native land, and Captain Fitzroy was preparing to restore them to their home at his own expense, when the *Beagle* was again commissioned, and he was re-appointed to prosecute the survey of the South American shores. Mr. Darwin, to whom the lovers of natural history are so much indebted, volunteered to accompany this second expedition. As it was hoped, that the Fuegians might be made instrumental in the introduction of Christianity among their countrymen, a young man named Matthew, in the service of the Church Missionary Society, undertook to make the experiment of founding a mission in Terra del Fuego.

The expedition left England towards the end of December 1831, and touching at Porto Praya, Bahia, and other places, for the sake of chronological observations, commenced the labours of the survey on the low coast, between the La Plata and Rio Negro. The Pampas here descend to the level of the sea, "forming," as our author expresses it, "a half-drowned coast, on which, although the dangers are numerous, tides strong, banks muddy, and the shores everywhere low, the intervening ports are so safe, and so likely to be useful, that it was absolutely necessary to examine them." Notwithstanding the extensive flats and mud banks, these shores are extremely healthy. The low cliffs which occur at wide intervals along the coast, abound in fossils of various kinds. Rain rarely falls on the western Pampas, but there are clouds and showers of a different kind, of which the following is an instance.

"The horizon," says Capt. Fitzroy, "was strangely distorted by refraction, and I anticipated some violent change. Suddenly, myriads of white butterflies surrounded the ship, in such multitudes, that the men exclaimed, 'it is snowing butterflies.' They were driven before a gust from the northwest, which soon increased to a double-reefed topsail breeze, and were as numerous as flakes of snow in the thickest shower. The space they occupied could not have been less than two hundred yards in height, a mile in width, and several miles in length."

The Fuegians were much elated as they approached their country; they extolled its beauty, and indulged in anticipations of a cordial reception from their friends. They were not aware of the change which one year's intercourse with civilized men had wrought in their perceptions. But at last, in Good Success Bay, five robust natives, like Patagonians, presented themselves to view.

"One of these Fuegians was so like York Minster, that he might have passed for his brother. About his eyes were circles of white paint, and his upper lip was daubed with red ochre and oil. Another man was rubbed over with black. It was amusing and interesting to see their meeting with York and Jemmy, who would not acknowledge them as countrymen, but laughed at and mocked them."

The home of Jemmy Button was at a place called Woollya, on Navarin Island, where all the local advantages desirable for the establishment of a mission seemed to be united. There were clear spaces of grassy land, lively brooks, fine trees, and a profusion of wild flowers, which

augured well for the growth of garden seeds. Wigwams were immediately constructed for the settlers, York Minster and his wife Fuegia, late Miss Basket, Jemmy Button, and Mr. Matthew. Jemmy's meeting with his relations is graphically narrated by our author.

"Canoes continued to arrive; their owners hauled them ashore on the beach; sent the women and children to old wigwams, or to a little distance, and hastened themselves to see the strangers. While I was engaged in watching the proceedings at our encampment, and poor Jemmy was getting out of temper at the quizzing he had to endure, on account of his countrymen whom he had extolled so highly until in sight, a deep voice was heard shouting from a canoe more than a mile distant: up started Jemmy from a bag full of nails and tools which he was distributing, leaving them to be scrambled for by those nearest, and upon a repetition of the shout, exclaimed, 'My brother!' He then told me, that it was his eldest brother's voice, and perched himself on a large stone to watch the canoe, which approached slowly, being small and loaded with several people. When it arrived, instead of an eager meeting, there was a cautious circumspection which astonished us. Jemmy walked slowly to meet the party, which consisted of his mother, two sisters, and four brothers. The old woman hardly looked at him, before she hastened away to secure her canoe and hide her property, all she possessed, a basket containing tinder, firestone, paint, &c., and a bundle of fish. The girls ran off with her without even looking at Jemmy; and the brothers, (a man and three boys) stood still, stared, walked up to Jemmy, and all round him, without uttering a word. Brutes, when they meet, show far more animation and anxiety than was displayed at this meeting. Jemmy was evidently much mortified, and to add to his confusion and disappointment, as well as my own, he was unable to talk to his brothers, except by broken sentences in which English predominated."

The great number of natives collected round the new settlers caused, at first, some apprehensions, but these proved to be groundless. Jemmy's pockets were picked by his countrymen, who stole also, when and what they could, from the vigilant York, "but from Fuegia they did not take a single article; on the contrary, their kindness to her was remarkable, and among the women she was quite a pet." Matters being thus arranged, the boats proceeded to examine the Beagle Channel, and then, after the lapse of a few days, returned to Woollya, to ascertain the safety of Mr. Matthew, and to learn his prospects. He was found to be quite disheartened by the constant teasing and the threats of the savages. "Sometimes a party of them gathered round him, and, if he had nothing to give them, teased him by pulling the hair of his face, pushing him about, and making mouths at him. His only partizans were the women; now and then he left Jemmy to guard the hut, and went to the native wigwams, where the women always received him kindly, making room for him by their fire, and giving him a share of whatever food they had, without asking for anything in return."

York and Fuegia fared well and lost nothing; but Jemmy Button was sadly plundered by his friends and relations. He appeared very sorrowful, and frequently exclaimed, "My people very bad; very great fool." As he and York were unable to exert such an influence over their countrymen as might secure Mr. Matthew from injury, it was at once determined not to expose the latter gentleman to the risks of savage life, among a people without any rule or authority, who are known to eat their enemies taken in war, and, in time of famine, even the old women of their own tribes.

From Terra del Fuego, the *Beagle* sailed to the Falkland Islands, for the sovereignty of which there has been as much dispute among nations, as if, instead of a succession of bleak moorlands, they presented a paradise to the view. In 1763

the French established a colony at Port Louis, which was soon after given up to Spain. England, at the same time, laid claim to the islands, and made a settlement in Port Egmont. War and rival claims marred the prosperity of these establishments. In 1820 the Argentine flag was hoisted on the Falkland Islands, and, notwithstanding the protest of the British government, possession of the islands was kept by Buenos Ayres, till 1831, when the commandant having ventured to detain some North American sealers who disregarded his authority, the establishment at Port Louis was destroyed by the commander of the American corvette, the *Lexington*. The British flag was soon after hoisted on the islands, on which, since 1834, a British officer has also resided, empowered to exercise the necessary authority. Though the first view of those islands is extremely dismal, they are by no means unproductive. There is abundance of excellent herbage, and the black cattle, horses, pigs, and rabbits turned loose upon the eastern island by the Spaniards, have greatly multiplied. The black cattle appear to have benefited by the humidity of the climate, far exceeding in size the wild cattle of the Pampas. The bulls are said to be among the largest and fiercest of their race. The Gauchos residing on the Falkland Islands, previous to the establishment there of the British authority, used to slaughter those animals merely for the sake of their tongues. The seal-fishery on the shores was also carried on in the most indiscriminating and destructive manner.

After a very interesting examination of the western coast of Patagonia, during which the river Santa Cruz was explored to the feet of the Andes, the *Beagle* returned to Terra del Fuego, on its way to the Pacific. It may be easily conceived that they who had taken so much pains to sow the seeds of civilization among the rude inhabitants of those wild shores, felt not a little anxious concerning the result of the experiment. Hence the pang of disappointment, and the gloomy forebodings when it was found that Woollya was deserted. At length a canoe was seen approaching the ship in haste, and in it "was one," says our author, "whose face I knew, yet could not name."

"A sudden movement of the hand to his head (as a sailor touches his hat) at once told me that it was indeed Jemmy Button,—but how altered! I could hardly restrain my feelings, and I was not, by any means, the only one so touched by his squalid miserable appearance. He was naked, like his companions, except a bit of skin about his loins; his hair was long and matted, just like theirs, he was wretchedly thin, and his eyes were affected by smoke. I thought he was ill, but he surprised me by saying that he was 'hearty, sir—never better,' that he had not been ill even for a day, was happy and contented, and had no wish whatever to change his way of life. He said that he had got 'plenty fruits, plenty birdies, ten guanaco in snow time, and too much fish.'"

It appeared that York had gone off to the west in a large canoe which he had made in imitation of some seen by him at Rio Janeiro; and that he had robbed Jemmy of all his wealth. Fuegia continued to the last to wear her European clothes, and was well treated by the savages. Although the attempt to civilize these people did not succeed in the manner or on the scale contemplated, it must not be supposed that it failed altogether. Jemmy manifested an adequate sense of the benefits bestowed on him, and all his family entered into his feelings. The whole Button tribe, occupying Button Island (for at Woollya they were exposed to hostile invasion), assumed a cordial and unreserved demeanour towards white men, added many English words to their vocabulary, and have thus advanced in refinement as far perhaps as so rude a people can be reasonably expected to advance in so short a period.

As the *Beagle* approached the coasts of Chile in 1835, the Mountain of Osorno, distant seventy-three miles, was observed in the night to be in a state of eruption, throwing up brilliant jets of flame or ignited matter, high into the darkness, while lava flowed down its steep sides in torrents. This mountain, about 7550 feet in height, is remarkable for its form, which is that of a gigantic glass-house. When seen from a distance of 90 or 100 miles, the whole cone, covered with snow, stands out in the boldest relief from the inferior range of mountains. This eruption appears to have been connected with the convulsions which a little after extended over a vast region, comprising the southern half of Chile. On the 20th of February the city of Concepcion was totally destroyed by an earthquake. The shocks were felt on board of the *Beagle*, at sea, as if the anchor had been let go, and the chain cable were running out. The fact that a great part of the coast of Chile was, at least temporarily, elevated by that earthquake, is confirmed by our author.

The Galapagos Islands owe their origin to the volcanic agency which still shakes the foundations of the opposite continent. They present to view, "black, dismal-looking heaps of broken lava, forming a shore fit for Pandemonium." They have, however, some beautifully fertile spots, and have been selected, by the republic of the Ecuador, for the seat of a penal colony. From these frowning rocks the *Beagle* proceeded to Tahiti, where the coral shores are shaded by groves of palm and bread-fruit trees. Mr. Darwin, who made a three days' excursion among the wildest parts of the mountains, was quite enthusiastic in his account of the strength, activity, and, above all, the excellent disposition and good conduct of the two natives who were his companions and guides. Capt. Fitzroy was authorized to press the queen to fulfil her engagement to pay a stipulated sum as an indemnification for the piratical seizure of an English vessel among the Low Islands. The Queen Pomare, surrounded by her councillors and nearest relatives, but without any state, received his visit. They at once decided to pay the debt. Thirty-six tons of pearl-oyster shells, belonging to Pomare, were to form part of the indemnification; the remainder was to be contributed by the queen's private friends. Our author's account of the natives of Tahiti is calculated to awaken the liveliest interest in their future welfare and progressive civilization. He laments the ascetic habits inculcated by the missionaries, who discourage amusements, and will not permit a lively people, living under bright skies, either to dance or sing. This austerity will, we fear, operate to the disadvantage of the Protestant missionaries, now that Roman Catholic teachers have got footing on the island. "Is it not a striking fact," observes Capt. Fitzroy, "that the people of a whole country have solemnly refrained from drinking spirits? does not this act alone entitle them to respect and high consideration?" They want, however, we grieve to say, the power to enforce their laws of temperance, and to repel the attacks made on their sobriety by the dissolute seamen who touch at the island.

From the Society Isles the *Beagle* sailed westward to New Zealand; then, visiting Sydney and King George's Sound, directed her course to the Keeling or Coco Islands,—a group, of coral formation, which has been taken possession of by an American named Ross. Aided by forty or fifty Malays, he collects coco-nut oil, turtle, tortoise shell, and bicho do mar, with which he trades to Singapore and Batavia. The principal object which the expedition had in view, in visiting those islands, was to study the growth of the coral formation, and as we expect to find this subject amply treated of in Mr. Darwin's volume, we shall here conclude our narrative, with

the observation, that while the *Beagle* was in commission, from 1829 to the end of 1836, during a voyage longer than Vancouver's, fatal disease was unknown, nor did any accident of consequence occur on board. This fact speaks volumes for the good discipline of the ship, and the vigilance of the officers, and their constant attention to the comfort and well-being, moral as well as physical, of the men.

History of the Great Reformation of the Sixteenth Century in Germany, Switzerland, &c. By J. H. Merle d'Aubigné. Vol. II. Walter.

Confession of the Name of Christ. By the same author. Low.

IN our notice of the first volume of this 'History of the Reformation' (*Athen.* No. 573), we lamented "the strong religious bias," not to say the sectarian prejudice, which has led the author to write as a controversialist rather than as a historian. The second volume is still more disfigured by party zeal; but what the history has lost in authority it has gained in interest. The author is thoroughly in earnest, "his thoughts breathe and his words burn;" with an instinctive power, he seizes on the most striking and characteristic features of an exciting period, and groups them into a series of pictures which present themselves to the mind with all the force of reality. His work promises, indeed, to be an admirable specimen of the 'Romance of History,' and to bear about the same relation to history as Ivanhoe to Hume's reign of King John.

The most elaborate and highly-wrought passage in the present volume is Luther's appearance before the diet of Worms, which is in writing what Sir David Wilkie's John Knox Preaching is in painting, and would almost seem to have been designed to suggest to the artist the composition of a companion picture. But a more interesting and more novel subject to the generality of readers is the history of Zwingle and the Swiss Reformation, for both the man and the cause in the Helvetic mountains were more simple, more pure, and less tainted by party or personal motives than the Reformers and the Reformation in any other part of Europe. The Swiss heroes of Protestantism were worthy of this evangelical Sir Walter Scott, and our specimens will show that D'Aubigné is not unequal to such a theme. He begins by picturing forth the spot where Zwingle first drew breath, in order to show how his character was in some degree moulded and formed by the localities of infancy:—

"Toward the middle of the eleventh century, two pilgrims penetrated from St. Gall, in the direction of the mountains southward of that ancient monastery, and reached an uninhabited valley ten leagues in extent. This valley is, on the north, separated from the canton of Appenzel by the lofty mountains of the Sentis, the Sommerkopf, and the Old Man. Southward the Kuhlfirsten, with its seven peaks, rises between it and the Wallenses, Sargans, and the Grisons. Towards the east, the valley lies open to the rays of the rising sun, displaying in the distance the magnificent prospect of the Tyrolean Alps. The two pilgrims arriving at the source of a small stream, the Thur, erected there two cells. By slow degrees thinly-scattered habitations appeared: and on the most elevated site, 2010 feet above the lake of Zurich, there arose around a little church a village called *Wildhaus*, or the *Wild-house*, on which now depend two hamlets, Lisighaus, or Elizabeth's house, and Schonenboden. On those elevated spots the earth does not yield its fruits. A green sward of Alpine freshness clothes the whole valley, ascending the sides of mountains, above which enormous rocks rise in savage grandeur towards heaven. A quarter of a league from the church, near Lisighaus, beside a footway leading to the pastures beyond the river, there still stands a solitary house. Tradition informs us that the wood required for the

building was felled on the very spot it occupies. It has every appearance of remote antiquity. The walls are thin—the windows are composed of small round panes,—the roof is formed of shingles, loaded with stones to prevent the wind carrying them away. In front gushes a limpid stream."

In this romantic spot, the great reformer Ulric Zwingle first drew breath; his father was the bailiff of the village, and was revered throughout the neighbouring country:—

"His character, his office, and his numerous progeny, made him the patriarch of these hills. He, as well as his sons, led a shepherd life. Soon as the early days of May arrived to cheer the mountains, the father and his sons set out with their flocks for the pastures; ascending, as the season advanced, from station to station, and attaining the loftiest summits of the Alps toward the end of July. Then they began again to descend gradually toward the valley, and in this way the people of Wildhaus were accustomed to return in autumn to their lowly cottages. Frequently in summer the young folks, who had been left behind in their habitations, eager to breathe the pure air of the mountains, set out in parties for the chalets, accompanying with their songs the sound of their rustic music; for all were musical. As they arrived on the Alps, the shepherds saluted them afar with their horns and songs, and hastened to regale them with a repast of milk; after which the merry company, by many a winding path, descended again into the valley to the sound of their pipes. Ulric, doubtless, sometimes shared these delights in early youth. He grew up at the foot of those rocks which seemed everlasting, and whose peaks pointed to the skies. 'I have often thought,' said one of his friends, 'that being brought near to heaven on these sublime ascents, he contracted a something heavenly and divine.' Many were the long winter evenings in the cottages of Wildhaus. At such seasons young Ulric listened at his paternal hearth to the conversations of the bailiff and the elderly men of the village. When they recounted how the people of the valley had formerly groaned under a cruel yoke, his heart responded to the old men's joy at the thought of the independence achieved by Tockenbourg, and secured to it by its alliance with the Swiss. The love of his country was kindled, and Switzerland became endeared to his heart. If a word were uttered against the confederated cantons, the child would immediately rise, and with simple earnestness undertake their defence. Often, too, would he sit quietly at the knee of his pious grandmother, listening with fixed attention to her Bible stories and superstitious legends, and eagerly receiving them into his heart."

Ulric's uncle was an ecclesiastical dignity; delighted with the promising dispositions and natural talents of his nephew, he decided on sending him to Basle, at that period the principal focus of illumination in Western Europe, for it was the residence of the Wessels, the Wittembachs, and Erasmus. From the school of Basle, Zwingle removed to Berne, where Lupulus had just opened the first learned foundation established in Switzerland.

In 1506, Zwingle was elected priest of Glaris by the congregation, and, without neglecting the care of his flock, he devoted himself to study with such ardour that he soon became master of the Greek language. In 1514, Erasmus visited Basle:—

"Zwingle longed to see him. 'Spaniards and Gauls once made the journey to Rome to look on Titus Livius,' said he, and—set out. Arriving at Basle, he there found a man about forty years of age, of small stature, weak health, and delicate constitution, but extremely amiable and polite. It was Erasmus. The charm of his intimacy banished Zwingle's timidity, and the power of his intellect impressed him with reverence. 'As poor,' said Ulric, 'as Æschines, when the disciples of Socrates each brought a gift to their master, I make you the present he made, and give you myself.'"

Driven from Glaris by the intrigues of the French party, Zwingle, in 1516, became priest of Einsidlen, almost a solitary hermitage, but, from its legendary fame, the resort of pilgrims

from all the Cantons. The traditional tale of its sanctity is more interesting than the generality of Romish legends:—

"About the middle of the ninth century, a German monk, Meinrad of Hohenzollern, had advanced between the lakes of Zurich and Wallstetten, and resting on a little hill in front of an amphitheatre of fir-trees, had constructed there his cell. Brigands had imbrued their hands in the blood of the saint. For a long time the blood-stained cell was deserted. But towards the end of the tenth century, a convent and church, in honour of the Virgin, was built on this sacred spot. On the eve of the day appointed for its consecration, the Bishop of Constance and his priests were at prayers in the church,—when a heavenly chaunt, proceeding from some invisible beings, suddenly resounded in the chapel. They listened, prostrate and amazed. Next day, as the bishop was about to consecrate the chapel, a voice three times repeated 'Stop! stop! God himself has consecrated it.' Christ in person, it was said, had pronounced his blessing on it during the night; the hymns heard were those of the angels, apostles, and saints; and the Virgin had appeared for an instant like a flash of lightning on the altar. A bull of Leo VIII. forbade the faithful to doubt the truth of this legendary tale. From that time a vast crowd of pilgrims poured incessantly to our Lady of the Eremites for the consecration of the angels. Delphi and Ephesus in former ages, and Loretto in modern times, have alone equalled the renown of Einsidlen. It was in this singular scene that Ulric Zwingle was, in 1516, called to be priest and preacher."

It was on this revered spot that Zwingle began boldly to denounce the corruptions of the Romish Church, affording the strongest proof of his sincerity by exposing the falsehood of the pretensions of Einsidlen to superior sanctity, though it was from the prevalence of this belief that his revenue was derived. His fame soon spread abroad, and in 1518 he was invited to become preacher at Zurich. The sermons of the Reformers were powerfully aided by the half-religious and half-satirical dramas with which the pretensions of the papal clergy were assailed. A portion of one, 'The Feeders on the Dead,' is published in this volume; and it is just such a composition as would have been most effective with a semi-barbarous people beginning, for the first time, to taste the luxury of dramatic entertainments.

The second volume of D'Aubigné's work terminates at the period when the Romish party, thoroughly alarmed, prepared to check the progress of the new opinions. He thus breaks off, like an oriental story-teller, in the most interesting crisis of the narrative; but we trust that he will receive sufficient encouragement to continue his recital.

D'Aubigné's 'Confession of the Name of Christ,' is the sermon which he preached on the anniversary of the Confession of Augsburg. It is not quite worthy of the preacher's reputation, but it contains one brief passage which we wish were ever present to the minds of D'Aubigné's evangelical brethren in this country:—"Remember, my dear brethren, that the warfare to which you are called is that of everlasting charity. It is not by a bitter zeal that we shall advance the kingdom of God."

Six Years Residence in Algiers. By Mrs. Broughton. Saunders & Otley.

THIS account of Algiers is a little out of date. As acknowledged by Mrs. Broughton, it consists principally of extracts from a diary kept by her mother, the wife of the British Consul, Mr. Blackley, during a residence at Algiers from 1806 to 1812, with reminiscences by Mrs. Broughton herself. Still, the book is welcome; on the whole, readable and pleasant, and would have been far better, but for the weight of sentiment with which it is overloaded, and the amiabilities of the Blackleys, which are paraded on all occasions, in season

and out of season. The very errors of the writer, however, which lead her naturally to exaggerate the importance of trifles, are not without some compensating advantages. The narrative enters into such minute details of merely personal interest, there are such endless particulars of domestic arrangements and management, that we feel at last as if we were a part of the family, and grow anxious about the strawberry importations, the plantation of apple-trees, the progress of the potato crop, and other like matters. Abundance of anecdotes are, however, scattered throughout the Journal, somewhat more characteristic of Algiers under the old despotism. Here are a few of them:—

"There is a report that a Caid, (a chief of the Cabailis,) who had given displeasure in the higher quarters, was, with some of his followers, ordered on board a vessel, under the belief that it was to convey them back to their own country. It sailed with them last night, and returned this morning without the Caid or his people, and it is supposed that they were thrown overboard."

"A woman was to-day thrown in a sack into the sea, for administering poison to another woman, who, it is said, had excited her jealousy, by surpassing her in finery of apparel and jewellery. Accompanied by a favourite Negretta, she fled for sanctuary into the tomb of a Marabout. This only delayed, but did not avert her destiny, for by the order of the Dey, her place of refuge was closely guarded, to prevent any sustenance from being conveyed to her, and she was thus, by the pangs of hunger, at length obliged to give herself up to the Chaousses, who put the sentence of her condemnation into execution. The black woman, companion of her flight, escaped with a bastinado."

"Bacri, lately made King of the Jews, has, during the last night, had his store-houses burnt down; it is the first instance I ever heard of a fire in Algiers. It is surmised that the incendiary is one of the family of Bentive, who once was King of the Jews. The Pacha, however, did not hesitate to fix the guilt on him, and without judge or jury he immediately had his head struck off, and also those of two of the Lamine delli Piscari, alias two of the chiefs of the Police, because they had not kept a better look-out."

"Our feelings have been dreadfully shocked by hearing that David Bacri, the King of the Jews, has been cruelly massacred at the palace, whither he had been sent for, and at first received with apparent courtesy;—indeed the Dey was almost unusually gracious during the whole time of the audience, conversing on the most indifferent topics; and it was only on the unfortunate victim's leaving the barbarous Presence, that he had even a suspicion of the dreadful fate to which the smiling tyrant had doomed him. As he descended into the skiff of the palace, two of the chaousses seized him, whilst a third, wielding a sabre, but too evidently informed him of the sentence that had been passed upon him."

"Sidi Cadua, father-in-law to the late Dey, Achmet Pacha, and the proprietor of our Garden, has been stripped of all his immense property and possessions, with the single exception of this Garden, and had been thrown into prison; but on the day of Bairam (the Mahomedan feast answering to our Easter), he was restored to liberty. Our Janissary, Sidi Hassan, at my desire, called upon him yesterday, and found the venerable old man seated upon a sheep skin, which alone replaced all the beautiful carpets and splendid cushions with which he had previously been surrounded. He was very grateful for the coffee and other necessities, which I had ventured to send by Hassan."

"Sidi Cadua is again in prison, in consequence of the Dragoman of the late Achmet Pacha, who made his escape to Gibraltar, writing to the Dey, that seven quintals and a half of gold, and two sarmas of brilliants, were concealed underground. A black man slave to Sidi Cadua, who was brother-in-law to the predecessor of, and father-in-law to, Achmet Pacha, impeached his master, and accused him of knowing where these treasures were buried. This, Sidi Cadua denied; and alas! alas! even the poor widow, (whom I visited and witnessed in the enjoyment of regal splendour) she too has been (dreadful

to think of it!) subjected to the bastinado, to force her to reveal that of which she declares herself ignorant—where the treasure is.' The late Dey's head Piscary has also, from being involved in a similar suspicion, been this morning hanged, after receiving, in the course of the last two days, a thousand strokes of the bastinado."

We must, as we have thus incidentally introduced Sidi Cadua to our readers, conclude the history of his sad fortune. Two or three years later, we find it recorded—

"The first news this morning was, that our poor landlord Sidi Cadua had been sent for by a Chaous to the palace, where, without any accusation, his turban and shersheas were taken off; he was then dragged to Bab-el-zoon, and hanged like a dog. Thus died the head of the most noble and ancient Moorish family, at seventy years of age, whose only crime, it proves, was marrying yesterday his youngest daughter to a Turk, who was Hogia at the palace in Achmet Pacha's reign. The two elder sisters being now widows, the one of Achmet Pacha, who cannot ever marry again, and the other of the late Aga. The bridegroom has taken sanctuary in the barracks. The body of Sidi Cadua is to remain exposed for three days."

Though Algiers has been frequently described of late, still a sketch of it under its old government may not be without interest:—

"The terraces are all surrounded by walls higher than people's heads. These are all provided with one or two sets of portable wooden steps or ladders, and offered no impediment to the neighbourly intercourse of ladies, residing in houses in the immediate vicinity of each other. The division of a street was not of more consequence in preventing their near approach, as there are, I should think, but very few spots in the town of Algiers, where even children could not shake hands across the street from one house to another. In many of them, I believe, two people could not walk abreast, and it is only here and there at the corners of the streets, or by virtue of the perfect irregularity of the buildings, that a wider space is obtained, which admits a sufficient portion of daylight, to enable *les passans* to pursue their way. About an hour before the cry of the Muetzins was heard from the minarets of the mosques, to summon the 'faithful' to the service of evening prayer, the Algerine ladies were seen to emerge from the interior of their houses, and the terraces presented a beautifully and gorgeously decked *Parterre*. This was more particularly the case on the evening of Friday, the Mahomedan Sabbath. When we were in town, I seldom missed making my appearance on our terrace; and rarely does a bright sunset, even now, fail to bring vividly back to my recollection, that season at Algiers with all its associations,—the pattering of the women's slippers,—their infantine chatter,—their prolonged and silly laughter,—the scream of delight at the successful attainment of the highest step of the ladder, (as it rested on the intermediate wall of the house of the favourite neighbour,)—then the shrill interrogative call of '*Leila Monah*,' or '*Leila Marium*,'—and then the cheerful response which delightedly re-echoed the friendly call. All at once, a sudden panic and silence takes place in one of the previously most animated groups, and hastily do they, one after another, vanish from the terraces. The evening prayer is concluded, their lords and masters are returned."

We shall now give a sketch of the surrounding country, as seen in passing by the mountain-road to the Consul's country-house:—

"A splendid fountain, built by Hassan Pacha, the Dey, who ended his days in the vulgar hum-drum way of dying in his bed, always arrested our horses' attention. The two wings of the edifice contained each a long cistern, which was filled by the water issuing from the fountain *par excellence*. This fountain formed the centre of the building, and was scrupulously reserved for the refreshment of human travellers. Two copper cups, attached by chains to each side of the fountain, enabled them to allay their thirst, whilst on each side I should think at least twenty horses might at once have been *abreuves*. Similar fountains, though on a smaller scale, are numerous, both in the immediate neighbourhood, and likewise generally over the country;—it being

considered a most meritorious act for a Mahomedan to build or bequeath a portion of his worldly treasure for the erection of a fountain. * * Many are the bushes, trees, and pretty peeps of the sea that I remember, in our approach to a lovely spot overshadowed by trees, where the road formed as it were an angle, from the middle point of which, a road led up the mountain. * * Here and there, as we wound round the mountains, a flat space would occasionally intervene, amidst natural arbours of sweet-scented *lianess* hanging over our heads, or depending on either side of our path, which was cut through the mountain. At one spot especially, there was a splendid tapestry formed by the passion-flower, which must have extended the length of many feet, the virgin vine, the clematis, and woodbine, at other places, predominating; whilst all around, bloomed a vast variety of wild roses, pinks, several kind of cistus, and the narcissus—the latter covering large patches of ground with its yellow and white most fragrant blossoms, whilst nightingales, blackbirds, and goldfinches, carolled sweetly around us. Below this road, immediately at the foot of the mountain, the ground broke down into a hollow, which we surmised the Valley of Asparagus, from its sandy soil being entirely covered with that delicious vegetable, whose bushes, the growth of many ages, were so thick and woody, that they scarcely bore any resemblance to the cultivated root. But beneath them were to be found the young shoots in great quantities, equalling in appearance, and to *mon goût* far surpassing in flavour, any I have since tasted in France or England, and quite as large as those usually sold in the streets of Paris. There was another kind (at least I should think so) of asparagus, growing in the hedges, longer and more flexible, not much thicker than hop tops; whilst those of the valley were never edible, after they appeared three or four inches above the ground. Our shepherds daily brought home large bundles of them, as also baskets-full of fine mushrooms. The natives themselves, however, never made any use of either the one or the other. Our road to our Garden then continued to skirt the foot of the mountains, being only divided from them by a succession of villas belonging to the principal Turks and Moors, whither, during summer, their ladies and families were removed. The former, when travelling to their country-houses, sat cross-legged on mules, encaged in a square frame-work of wood, which was open at the top, whilst red Tunis shawls were tightly distended over the four sides. As these are of a fine and slight texture, the fair occupiers were able to distinguish objects on the outside, whilst their concealment was complete. An attendant walked on each side of them, and a third held the mule's bridle, so that no equestrian skill was requisite on the lady's part. I never passed any of these cavalcades, sallying forth, either to or from town, without hearing, as we passed them, a little affected scream of timid alarm, issue from one or other of these *safes*; for, except in colour, they much resembled a *garde manger*. This was, doubtless, done to attract our attention, and more especially that of the European gentlemen of our party, as it was *de convenance* that every Turk, Moor, Cabaili, or Jew, should turn their heads in the opposite direction from even the side of the road on which the fair immured and their attendants travelled. With almost every proprietor of these country-houses in our neighbourhood, we were on terms of intercourse. Our paying them a visit was always considered a high compliment, and most cordial was the welcome we received. The road which passes these residences, was bordered on either side by high, thick, and, both to man and beast, impenetrable hedges. These were double, and were formed first by a row of the plant which bears the name of the prickly pear, Indian fig, or the fruit-bearing cactus, and, secondly, by the aloe, the beauty of whose gigantic flower in the landscape nothing can exceed. On the other side of this enclosure were vast fields of wheat and barley: these extended to the verge of the cliffs which rose from the sea-shore. The boundaries of the fields were also formed by hedges of aloes and prickly pear,—the flower of the latter being, in some plants, in every other respect similar, of a pink colour, and in others, of a pale primrose;—the fruit of either kind was equally palatable."

Our next extract will be a domestic scene of country life:—

"A strange bandit-like scene could every evening be witnessed under a large open porch, which formed an ante-chamber to our stables. There, after all the labours of the day were over, all the Cabailis in our service assembled around a large wood fire, lighted in the centre of the *local*. On this was placed a kettle, containing boiling water alone; the *cuisinier* officiant from amongst their number, being employed in breaking up into small pieces their individual allowances of the black (for brown it was not,) bread, formed into small loaves. Each of these I could perfectly cover with my hand. I do not know how many of them were the portion allotted to our Cabailis;—but the wretched Christian slaves at the bagnio had but three of them for their daily bread and sole food. A large circular and deep wooden trencher received the bread thus divided: over this the hot water was poured, and it was allowed to soak in it for a time, when, at a given signal, the eager *convives* closed the circle around the smoking mass; to which was then added a copious stream of oil, poured out of the spout of a tin can; and then came, not the *din* of war, for their well-plied implements fell and rose noiseless, for *ils se servaient tout simplement de leurs doigts*, neither spoon or fork encumbering them in their gastronomical enjoyment. However, sometimes their repasts were varied, on particular occasions, such as on our Sovereign's or a family birthday. My father then ordered a sheep to be given them, and at all times he desired the gardener to let them have as many vegetables as they chose to use; but, from habit, I believe that they were perfectly contented with their dingy Panada. These people have but one single garment, which is of a very coarse woollen cloth, originally of the natural hue of the sheep's fleece, but seldom to be seen of any definable tint, the vesture of course varying in shade, according to the length of time it had *draped* its wearer. A piece of straw rope, twisted round their waist, completed the Cabaili costume, and wherever we went, several of them acted as our running footmen, surrounding and following our cavalcade. Those who immediately attended to our orders, were two upper grooms, who, although of the same people, were dressed in the usual Moorish habit of caftan, trousers, red Morocco cap with a blue tassel, and shoes on their feet."

An account of Algiers, as it was, would be very imperfect, without an account of the Christian slaves. Many stories are told by Mrs. Broughton, illustrative of their condition. The following brief history of the fortunes of one family may serve as a sample:—

"Francisco Musmeci was the father of a family of three sons and six daughters, and a citizen of the pretty town of Aci Reale, (formerly Aci Aquileja,) distant about ten miles from Catania, in Sicily. He was a man of some substance, which, however, was principally embarked in a small vessel, of which he was also the Padrone, or captain. The crew which manned the little vessel, were all his near relatives; in her they traded constantly between Aci Reale and Malta, carrying wine, fruit, and other provisions to that island. The great ambition of both Francisco and his wife, was to devote their eldest son and eldest daughter to the service of the Church, and as their children's inclinations cordially seconded this, according to their conviction, pious wish, they were educated in accordance with such a determination. But as both their son Luciano and his sister, were yet under the required age for admittance into the religious profession,—the young lad, since the completion of his studies, had accompanied his father for the last several voyages in their bark, acting as the *scrivano* of their mercantile transactions. As the time approached when he and his sister were to enter their noviciate, which the religious parents had determined should be at the same time, it was also agreed, when they last quitted their beautiful romantic town, that it was to be Luciano's last voyage. But man proposes, and God disposes. They were all taken by an Algerine corvette, and condemned to bondage. Their more than usually aggravated misfortunes, and their excellent character, induced my parents to do all in their power to mitigate their undeserved unhappiness. Luciano obtained,

through their interest, the situation of Scrivano at the Dey's Garden, in which his good education enabled him to give much satisfaction;—and the office of my sister's and my footman was made expressly for the venerable old Francisco, who, to the best of his ability, never for a minute lost sight of us when summoned to attend our promenades. * *

After many abortive attempts to propitiate the Dey in behalf of the poor old man, whose wife and daughters had sold all they possessed in the world, to send the products to Algiers, in the hope that it might suffice for his ransom; though, alas! it fell so far short of the fixed large sum, that the Dey would not hear of its acceptance;—my dear father, on a particular occasion, (what exactly I do not now recollect,) on which, according to *usanza*, the Dey was bound to make a present of value to the English Consul, as was his constant practice in similar circumstances, made a public request that his Highness would graciously be pleased, instead of any other offering, to bestow upon him a Christian slave.—This, in royal courtesy, even in Algerine etiquette, the Pacha could not refuse, and Francisco, as well as several other fortunate slaves, were granted to his request. * *

When the old man was on the point of leaving us, my father asked him, if he should ever find a propitious moment in which he might prevail upon the Dey to grant him the liberty of one of his sons, on the payment of the hitherto considered inadequate sum of money which had been forwarded for the purpose of his own ransom, to which of his sons the preference should be shown; 'Ask me not, Sir,' replied the agitated father; 'I cannot make a choice between two children equally dutiful and affectionate, and equally dear to me.' An opportunity for the furtherance of my father's benevolent intentions did at length occur, and he named our own servant Marianno as the object worthy of being benefited by the Dey's liberality; and in consequence his passage was engaged on board a ship going to Malta. He took a respectful leave of the family, and we all looked at the vessel as it sailed out of the bay,—of course believing that it contained our honest *sotto cuoco*. But to the astonishment of the whole household, Marianno entered the drawing-room that very evening, and throwing himself at the feet of my parents, he exclaimed, 'Pardon me, my benefactors, if your servant has thus presumed to deceive your goodness. Luciano was my elder brother, and in every respect more worthy, and capable of being more useful to our parents than I am; and I have therefore, against his own will, by proving to him, as he is able to do more good, that it was his bounden duty to go in my place, with difficulty persuaded him; and believe me, that it is far happier for me; and I hope it may please God to let me serve you while I live.' Tears of mingled sympathy and admiration were the only answers to this model of fraternal piety, whose last wish was, however, unfulfilled; for Marianno was one of the weeping group that escorted us to the Marina on the evening of our embarkation at Algiers, and he was one of Lord Exmouth's triumphant proofs that Britannia rules the waves."

M. Arago, it appears, while employed in 1809 by the Institute of Paris to make observations in reference to the longitude, was obliged to hurry out of Spain, and sought refuge in Algiers, where he was detained prisoner. Mr. Blanckley immediately went to the Dey to solicit leave for him to quit the country, and endeavoured to make him understand, that the researches of the philosopher were for the benefit of mankind in general:—

"The Dey answered, that if he were of any other nation, he might listen to such arguments, but that no Frenchman should leave this kingdom; and that if he wished to find the longitude, &c., he might take his spy-glass, and go up one of the mountains in this vicinity, which would answer his purpose quite as well as in any other part of the world. And thus terminated the audience with this enlightened prince."

We have now quoted quite enough, to give our readers an idea of the general character of this work.

Alliterative Poem on the Deposition of King Richard II. and Richard de Maydiston de Concordia inter Ric. II. et civitatem London.
Edited by Thomas Wright, M.A.

Kynge Johan: a Play in two Parts. By John Bale; Edited by J. P. Collier, Esq.

We are indebted to the "Camden Society" for these volumes. The first, though not likely to interest the general reader, was worthy of publication, as affording a curious specimen of political satire, in the alliterative versification of Piers Ploughman, and also an equally curious specimen of courtly adulation in "choice Latin." The author of the English poem is unknown: it is a fragment; but whether left incomplete by the author, or unfinished by the transcriber, the editor cannot determine. In rude vigour, it resembles Piers Ploughman,—as well in the author's love of personification, and his strong popular views. He exalts that

Henri was entréd,
Whom all the londe loved in lengthe, and in brede.
And he bitterly reminds Richard—

Ye came to youre kingdom er ye yourself knewe,
Crowned with a croune, that kyng under hevone
Mighte not a better have bouyde, as I trowe.

For it was filled with "perles of prise to punish the wronges," with "rubies rede,"—which signified maintaining the right,—sapphires, which showed (in allusion to the supposed power of the sapphire to allay inflammation), that he should soothe all who were wronged; and after this fanciful manner he moralizes on all the crown jewels. He complains bitterly of the extravagance and misuse of the king, and of his blindness to the faults of his favourites: for

Men myten as well have hunted a hare with a tabre,
As aske any mendis, for that they mysdede.

The different nobles who took part against the king are characterized by their cognizances: and thus we have the horse, the swan, and the bear, while by the kingly eagle the writer designates Henry Bolinbroke. This curious poem ends in the middle of a spirited description of the members of Richard's servile parliament, which surrendered to him the liberties of the country.

Than sette summe as a eyphre doth in awgrim, [arithmetice]
That nothet a place, and nothing availleth;
And somme were tituleris that to the kyng wente,
And formed him of foes, that good frendis weren,—
And somme slumbred and slepte, and said but a lyte.
And somme maffild with the mouth, and ne wist what they ment.

Indeed, with such a parliament, no wonder, he says, that all things came to ruin.

The Latin poem was written by a Carmelite, who appears to have been one of the court chaplains. He describes at length the splendid pageants and solemn observances which graced the entry of Richard and Anne of Bohemia into London, after his dispute with the mayor and aldermen. An account of these observances has been preserved both by Knyghton and Stow, but in Richard de Maydiston's poem we have the programme of the whole ceremony, from the time when the lord mayor met the King in Southwark, humbly bearing the keys of the city, and the sword, to the conclusion, when, with his fellow citizens, he knelt before the royal footstool, and received confirmation of the city charter. He describes the king as more beautiful than Paris, as more graceful than Troilus or Absalom; tells us how the queen received a crown sparkling with gems, and the king two war-steeds trapped with silk and gold; how a fair palfrey was also presented to the queen, and a "tablet" of gold, with the history of St. Anne wrought thereon, while the king received another, on which was the representation of the Crucifixion. He describes the conduits that flowed with wine, the "admirable Tower in Chepe," the angels and white-robed virgins that graced the pageant at the gate of St. Paul's, and, above all, "the desert, and John the Baptist at Temple Bar," where all manner of trees, and all manner

of beasts,—lion, tiger, unicorn, elephant, and twenty others,—

Current, discurrunt, pugnans, mordent, salluntque, to the great "solace" of the beholders. As a minute description of a city pageant at so early a period, the poem is curious; and historically, it corroborates Fabian, who represents the queen as being the great peace-maker between the king and the city. From the character of the speeches too which are assigned to the respective speakers, we think it probable that the "nova dogmata," which the writer evidently holds in the greatest horror, had some influence in producing the disturbance which led to Richard's subsequent arbitrary proceedings; while the scanty praise awarded to Anne (who was suspected of holding Wickliffite principles) seems to us a corroborative evidence.

The second volume, "Kynge Johan," is a play, now for the first time printed from a MS. in the library of the Duke of Devonshire. This MS. has recently been discovered among some old papers, which the editor supposes to have belonged to the corporation of Ipswich; and he considers it probable that it was written for performance of the trade guilds of that town. The date assigned to it by Mr. Collier is about 1550, but the epilogue, and one or two other passages, are believed to be subsequent additions. Bale, the author, was a Roman Catholic, who turned Protestant, and was made an Irish prelate (Osory) in 1552. If coarse invective, and a not very scrupulous conscience, were qualifications for a Protestant champion, then Bale must have his claim allowed. In the work before us, as in his other works, we have curious examples of the bold manner in which he ventured to falsify history. Thus Kynge Johan is represented as a most virtuous, pious, and benevolent monarch, with the Bible at his fingers' ends, and whose sole endeavour it is—

To reform the lawes, and sett menne in good order,
That trow Justice may be had in every border.

The following verses, which form a sort of epilogue to the first part, may amuse our readers:

In this present acte we have to yow declared,
As in a myrroure, the begynnynge of Kynge Johan,
How he was of God a magistrat appointed
To the governance of this same noble regyon.
To see mayntayned the true faythe and religion;
But Satan the Devyll, whych that tyme was at large,
Had so great a swaye that he coude it not discharge.

Upon a good zele he attempted very farre

For welthe of this realme to provide reformacion
In the Church thereof, but they ded hym debarre
Of that good purpose; for by excommuniacyon
The space of vij yeares they interdict the nacyon.
These bloudsippers thus of crueltie and spyght
Subdued this good kynge for executynge right.

This noble Kynge Johan, as a faythfull Moyses,
Withstode proude Pharaos for his poore Israel.
Myndynge to bryng yt out of the lande of darkness,
But the Egyptyanes did agaynst hym so rebell.
That his poore people ded styll in the desert dwell,
Tyll that duke Josue, whych was our late Kynge Henrye,
Clerely brought us in to the lande of mylke and honye.

In the second part we have the tumult consequent on the kingdom being laid under interdict, and King John interrupted in the midst of a most orthodox dispute with "Private Wealthe," who is to be dressed as a cardinal, by Sedition crying "tro ro, ro ro ro, tro, ro ro ro, thompe, thompe, thompe." We can well imagine that we see the mayor and aldermen gazing with delighted wonder at the "big burly knave" that enacted this part, and crying out with duke Theseus, "let him roar again." On the whole, though a strangely rude, and most prosaic attempt at dramatic poetry, this play has its value in an historical point of view; as an evidence of the fierce and bitter feeling of hostility, with which the members of the reformed faith regarded those who held to the "old religion;" and as a curious specimen of the methods which were adopted to make history accord with their private views, and subserve their particular ends.

Ireland and Irish Policy—[*L'Irlande Sociale, Politique, et Religieuse*]. By Gustave de Beaumont.

[Second Notice.]

In the second division of his work, M. de Beaumont investigates the means by which the Irish have been enabled to resist oppression, and even recover the greater part of their liberties. He attributes this result to a peculiarity of the English character, generally misunderstood by the philosophical historians of the continent.

It is a phenomenon worthy of observation, that at the very height of his tyranny an Englishman never departs from certain free principles inherent in his manners, habits, and even prejudices, which the logic of self-interest cannot always destroy. He enacts penal laws against the Irish Catholic of unparalleled iniquity; but he deems that in attacking Catholicism he attacks absolute power, and that while persecuting popery, he defends the sacred cause of liberty. Be well assured, then, that the same law which strikes the Catholic will respect the man, and that the citizen will preserve the rights of which the dissenter is deprived. The laws of the English Protestant place the Irish Catholic in a condition of social inferiority; but this is because an Englishman does not recognize an intimate connexion between liberty and equality. Social inequality appears to him the natural state of things; he sees it established in his own country; but he does not believe it just to deprive those over whom he is placed, of their liberty, accustomed as he is to exercise his own rights against those who possess a greater extent of privileges. Though he places himself in superiority over millions of Irishmen, he still leaves them considerable liberties; at the moment that he subjects franchise eligibility, civil magistracy, &c., to an oath which the conscience of the Irish Catholics rejects, he does not deprive them of those general rights which education has taught him to regard as not less necessary to existence than the air he breathes and the ground he treads.

This recognition of the distinction between liberty and equality, the consequent respect for the privileges of the few on the one hand, and the rights of the many on the other, is a peculiarity in the English character which has a much wider range than the history of Ireland, and in fact contains the key to the marked differences between English and continental revolutions.

Liberty of the press, right of assembling to petition, responsibility of public functionaries, and trial by jury, have scarcely been denied to Ireland in the worst of times. Even in the year 1798, Lord Kilwarden, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, granted a writ of *habeas corpus* to prevent the execution of Theobald Wolfe Tone, illegally sentenced to death by a court-martial. M. de Beaumont dwells with admiration on the instinctive sentiment which induces an Englishman, even when he appears as an oppressor, to give guarantees to his victim, and, as it were beforehand, to assign limits to his own tyranny. He also shows that these forms of freedom, even when so managed as to work out oppression, have a direct and certain tendency eventually to produce the substance of liberty. In fact, though the despotism of the Tudors was not surpassed by that of the Russian Czars, the constitutional forms which they continued to observe, left weapons to the people of England ready for use when royal power passed into more feeble and less prudent hands. M. de Beaumont next investigates the assertion that the Irish have become more wretched since the acquisition of freedom; the truth of which—at least to a certain extent—he is disposed to recognize, but which we certainly cannot receive without great qualifications.

We have seen that there is a war between the rich and the poor, the governors and the governed; now, the more strength the poor acquire, the greater are the fear and irritation of the rich. Oppressive laws are abolished, but the oppressor still remains; and in his rage for being despoiled, after having been so

long the spoiler, he makes a terrible use of the powers which he derives from common rights. The situation of the rich is quite extraordinary,—no longer making the laws with whose administration they are charged; and this is one of the causes of their continually increasing rigour. Every new law conceived in a spirit more tolerant towards the Catholics and more liberal towards the poor, appears to them an attack upon their authority as well as upon their creed, and therefore they make a more rigid use of the powers which they still retain. This disposition explains how it is, that, with more liberty, the poor Irishman suffers perhaps more persecution; and how, whilst the country becomes richer, the cultivator becomes poorer. The land produces twice as much as it did fifty years ago, and the agriculturist is twice as miserable. Are we to conclude that the present condition of the Irish is worse than what it was fifty years ago? No:—the miseries they experience are those which war brings in its train; they suffer because they are in actual combat; but the struggle displays their strength, and I cannot bestow much pity on the slave wounded in the action that establishes his freedom.

M. de Beaumont argues at great length that the tendency of Ireland is to become a purely democratic country, and the causes he assigns as most likely to produce this consummation, are the Catholic Association, which is virtually revived in the Precursor Society,—the principle of constitutional agitation, personified in Mr. O'Connell,—the condition of the Catholic clergy,—the spirit of democracy hereditary among the Presbyterians of the North,—the difficulties that impede the formation of a Middle class in Ireland,—and the state of parties in that country. Under the last head he shows that English names are quite inapplicable to Irish political parties: there are but two in the country—those who wish not so much to retain the present Protestant ascendancy, as to restore its former supremacy,—and those who wish to overthrow it altogether. His description of these parties suggests, to every intelligent mind, considerations of deep and perhaps alarming import.

I do not know if these two parties were ever more opposed to each other than they are at present; but it would be difficult at any time to have exhibited greater hatred. Perhaps this may be a result of the greater liberty which they enjoy, and which permits them to express weaker enmity with greater energy; perhaps they are more vehement, without being more hostile. Within the last twenty years considerable changes have been wrought in the social and political condition of Ireland; the themes of triumph for one party, and of humiliation for the other: the recent recollection of these excites insolent joy with the former, and bitter regret with the latter. What cannot be denied is, that the spirit of party mingles with everything in Ireland. It poisons the social relations. The Irish Tories and Radicals not only form two parties, but two very distinct classes, which have no point of contact; far different from English parties, whose opposite leaders, after a violent struggle in Parliament, may be met the same day in the same social circle, which they enter, after having laid aside every remembrance of quarrel and resentment. In Ireland, the separation of the two parties is, in some degree, physical; in every town there are the Protestant hotel, and the Catholic hotel: meetings, balls, dinners, are similarly distinguished; the same distinction extends even to roads and rivers; it is not very long since an Irish nobleman claimed the intervention of government to prevent the erection of a Popish bridge.

We may add, that in the south of Ireland, it is not uncommon to be asked, whether you intend to travel by the Catholic or Protestant stage-coach! Lamentable as such a state of things is, M. de Beaumont is led to believe that the animosity of parties, especially in the north of Ireland, is on the increase.

The Orange party, of which Ulster is the focus, manifests every day a greater desire to use violence than it displayed before. Formerly, the threats of physical force came rather from the Catholic and Radical party, from the popular masses, to which leaders and chiefs were alone wanting for an insurrection.

For a long time the Irish nation believed that its deliverance and regeneration could only be obtained by a political revolution, which, bestowing on the government the disposal of rights and properties, would restore power and estates to the original possessors, or their heirs. These traditions, formerly familiar to the national party, were first weakened by long and useless efforts, and afterwards the success obtained by exertion and free institutions have completely dissipated the dreams of sudden and violent prosperity. But it seems, that, at the moment the principle of force was abandoned by the Catholic party, it was adopted by the Orangemen. Nothing is more common than to hear members of that party express their ardent desire for actual civil war. "No union," they say, "is possible between Papists and Protestants; it is a mere chimera to wish that they should dwell in the same land; one must absolutely expel the other, as truth drives away falsehood; it is a quarrel of life or death. Let a decisive engagement,—let a war of extermination settle the debate." This language is not openly avowed by the Tory party, but many Tories use it. In fact, they think, that, eventually, matters must come to this issue, and that it is better to have the fight at once; they feel power slipping from their hands every day, and they deem it wiser to commence the battle while they are still strong.

M. de Beaumont next proceeds to examine the mediatorial character of the British government, in preventing the parties from coming to blows, and the difficulties which impede the exercise of its functions for such benevolent purpose. He then sums up the present condition of Ireland in one sentence: "Profound indigence amongst the people, permanent anarchy in the state." Having examined the nature of the evils of Ireland, M. de Beaumont enters on the consideration of the remedies which have been proposed, the encouragement of manufacturing industry, emigration, and poor-laws. He examines these systems separately, and decides, that, separately or collectively, they would be insufficient to effect a cure, and that their injudicious application might aggravate the disease. His reasoning on these heads is so close, and the divisions of his argument so linked together, that it would be impossible to detach any single passage which would be a fair specimen; we must therefore recommend the whole to attentive perusal; but, at the same time, we must not be understood to vouch for the accuracy of his conclusions, from some of which we altogether dissent.

The author next proposes his own remedies, which may be expressed in a single sentence: he declares, "The civil, political, and religious privileges of the Irish aristocracy must be abolished." Conscious that such a remedy must, at the first glance, appear too violent a revolution in the entire social system, he urges his claim to be heard with an earnestness which we cannot refuse:—

What is this association leading the people in defiance of government, but organized anarchy? What must a country be where this anarchy is the sole principle of order? What is it, I say, but a society whose head is at enmity with its body,—which is in perpetual rebellion against itself?—in which every rich man is hated, every law detested, every act of vengeance legitimate, every act of justice suspected? Here is a violent and anomalous position, in which a nation cannot long continue. We may conceive Ireland cloven down, and trampled under foot by its aristocracy for centuries, but we cannot comprehend when Ireland has arisen, the aristocracy and the people facing each other, the former still eager to oppress, the latter sufficiently strong to resist oppression without bringing it to a close. Though the necessity of reforming the Irish aristocracy should not be proved by what has been already stated, perhaps one single argument will suffice to demonstrate it. In fact, look at the alternative: if allowed to subsist, one of two things must be done, the aristocracy must be supported against the people, or the people allowed to overthrow it. In the first case, the sustaining power must become the mere instrument of all the passions of this aristocracy,—of its desires as well as

its hatreds;—must place the artillery of Britain at the disposal of every landholder, who cannot get his rents from his tenants;—must subject to arbitrary and terrible laws every county in which the poor make an attack on the rich and their properties:—can the Irish aristocracy, with any conscience, demand—can it even wish for such sanguinary protection? In the second case—that is to say, if the people be supported against the aristocracy; or, what is nearly the same thing, left to itself, the aristocracy, deprived of a support, without which it cannot exist, is delivered over, without defence, to the most cruel reprisals; it falls, bound hand and foot, into the hands of an enemy, full of resentment, subject to all the vengeance and all the madness of a victorious party; and, in this case, it may be asked, whether destruction is not more humane than such a state of existence.

M. de Beaumont next undertakes to show that the abolition of the privileges of the Irish aristocracy would be just, necessary, and easy; above all, he repudiates the notion of using violent means; and his remarks on the danger of employing violent measures, even to redress crying grievances, are well worthy the attention of all parties:—

I do not agree with those who believe that, in order to establish order, prosperity, and union in a country, it is necessary to begin by massacring some thousands of persons, exiling those who are not murdered, seizing the property of the rich, and distributing it to the poor, &c. I at once reject all such measures as iniquitous, and I stop not to inquire if they be necessary. I believe, without any examination, that they are unnecessary, because they are not just, and because they are atrocious. It is in my eyes a vicious proceeding when an injustice is about to be reformed, to begin by the perpetration of another, to commit a present and certain evil for the sake of a future and doubtful good. I distrust these criminal and doubtful means which the end must sanctify, and which, if the end fails, leave nothing but crime to those who use them; or rather, I do not believe that criminal means can ever become honest. Besides, I cannot admit that injustice and violence can ever profit either nations or individuals. I esteem the progress of humanity too highly to believe that it will be profited by excesses which dishonour it. Does that crime really hasten liberty which gives it a powerful impulse that endures but a day, and then retards it for centuries? Were it even proved that iniquity would be advantageous to the present generation, I could not be persuaded that it has the right to burden future generations with the certain expiation. By abolishing the Irish aristocracy, I merely mean that it should be deprived of the political power, which it has used only for the oppression of the people; that it should be stripped of its civil privileges, which have been only the means of satisfying its selfishness, and that its religious predominance should be abated, which, though it no longer generates persecutions, perpetuates the remembrance of them.

The author then declares that these changes are not only necessary and just, but safe and easy; he deems that they might be effected by transferring all magisterial and local authority to the central government; by abolishing primogeniture, entails, and all restrictions on the sale of land and division of estates; and by putting all religious denominations in Ireland on the same level, and taking the clergy of all persuasions into the pay of the state.

In the fourth division of his work, M. de Beaumont investigates how far the proposed changes are likely to find favour with the leading parties in England and the English people. His views on the state of parties in this country are remarkable for shrewdness and ingenuity, and he thus sums up their relative positions to the Irish people:—

The Radicals have never been tried, and Ireland knows not what to expect from them;—she has known the rule of the Tories, who can only drive her to revolt;—the Whigs do not give her satisfaction, but they keep her quiet.

Hence he concludes that England will pro-

bably not effect the changes that are necessary, and that the English party, least incapable of governing Ireland, cannot effect the fundamental reform required by the state of the country. He then proceeds to speculate on the consequences of such a state of things to Ireland and to England itself. The precise difficulty, in his view is, that the church and the aristocracy are regarded as necessary elements of social existence by the people of England, while the Irish look upon them as commissioned agents of destruction.

The difficulty, in fine, is, that two nations to whom a common system of rule is fatal, each requiring a different code of laws, are still obliged to live under the same constitution; and that, forming one and the same empire, they are subjected to a single authority, whose acts are salutary to the one and ruinous to the other.

At the first blush, it would appear that separation would be the only remedy; but M. de Beaumont proceeds to show that both total separation and the limited separation implied by "repeal of the union," are, under any conceivable circumstances, absolutely impracticable. His conclusion is, that the Irish church and aristocracy cannot be saved, but that, in the effort to protect them, the English Church and English aristocracy will be exposed to serious peril.

England would commit a great error if she believed that this mixed system of resistance and successive concessions will save her from the perils to which, perhaps not without reason, she believes that she will be exposed, if she openly and directly reformed the institutions of Ireland. She would strangely impose on herself if, because she insists on the maintenance of her institutions in Ireland, she believes that she will escape the irresistible contagion which is overthrowing them. A very little reflection should be sufficient to convince her that her own church and her own aristocracy will be more shaken by the slow and disputed overthrow of the Irish church and aristocracy than by their immediate and complete reform.

These considerations are further developed by M. de Beaumont, with great force and clearness, but it is not necessary that we should pursue the subject. We have quoted enough to give our readers an outline of the author's views of the "evils of Ireland, and their remedies," without holding ourselves responsible for the accuracy of his facts, or the cogency of his conclusions. The Historical Introduction, which we have not yet noticed, abounds with vigorous investigations, and solutions of many difficult problems in Irish history. It is not necessary to recommend a work to the public attention which is sure to command it; but we may express a hope that, after having been read, it will not be forgotten.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Fair Rosamond; or, the Days of King Henry II., by Thomas Miller. 3 vols.—The story of 'Fair Rosamond' offers this great difficulty to the romance writer, that its catastrophe is as familiar to the reader as the name of its heroine: yet that this stumbling block is not insurmountable, we have Sir E. L. Bulwer's 'Eugene Aram,' and 'Pompeii,' in proof: both novels, in spite of the familiar and inevitable close, shadowed out in their titles, exciting a strong and progressive interest. Still, we wish that Mr. Miller had avoided so familiar a passage in history. He has not, in fact, grappled with the difficulty at all, nor attempted by the artful complication of his underplot, so to involve the fortunes of his principal characters, that though aware of the end whither their destiny is hurrying them, we should be led thither through paths new, and therefore interesting. Hence, in spite of progressive improvement in point of style, alike manifest in description and in dialogue, 'Fair Rosamond,' as a whole, is less satisfactory than was 'Royston Gower.' There are, however, many clever scenes in the novel, one especially we would refer to, where the flower of Woodstock Labyrinth is stealthily visited by a monster, half Iachimo, half Caliban,—sent, for her destruction, by the jealous Ele-

nour,—a scene which, though obviously suggested by the chamber scene in Cymbeline, would do no discredit to many novelists of higher pretensions than the basket-maker of Elliott's Row: nor less clever, though far different in its colouring and character, is the passage in which Thomas-a-Becket's assassination is "done into romance."

Geraldine; a Tale of Conscience, by E. C. A. Vol. III.—The success of the two former volumes of 'Geraldine,' has led their authoress to a bolder exposition of the doctrines of Catholicism, in this third volume, which, like its predecessors, is carefully and (better still) charitably written. We find nothing to object to in the spirit of the tale: and of course shall not enter on such subjects as miraculous interposition, tradition, obedience, &c., which are treated of fearlessly and without reserve.

Greece, Pictorial, Descriptive, and Historical, by Christopher Wordsworth, D.D., Parts I. to III.—A most exuberantly decorated work! We confine ourselves at present to a notice of the pictorial merits, which are great and multifarious: several of the woodcuts emulate steel impressions; in some, there is a slight confusion of the three elements—earth, air, and water, from too much similitude of lining. It is, however, a material fault, that the "illustrations" often illustrate nothing at all: flower-knots, fancy initials, &c., which have no reference whatsoever to the text, are frivolous and obtrusive. We can the less excuse this wrong system of adornment, from the right one being so obvious: how much more useful, as well as more apposite, than these splendid impertinencies, had been engravings after classic coins, gems, costumes, or architectural details? But what is conveyed by a goat's head under the legs of an A, or a pory with an I among its petals?

Mrs. Hack's Stories from English History. 2 vols.—The leading events of English History are here related in imaginary conversations between a parent and his children. The incidents are judiciously selected, and the dialogues are more natural and probable than in most of the works composed on a similar plan, and there is a high tone of morality preserved throughout, which merits our warmest commendation. The woodcuts prefixed, drawn by Harvey and beautifully engraved by Wright and Folkard, deserve especial mention.

Elements of Geology, by C. Lyell, Esq., F.R.S.—The author states, that the present treatise was originally intended to appear as a supplement to his 'Principles,' but that he was subsequently induced to enlarge it, and bring it out in the form of a distinct work. It is an attempt—and we think a very successful one—to put forward, in a simple and clear manner, those facts which are indispensable to a knowledge of the science, and to place the student in possession of the data by which geologists of the existing school explain the more palpable and widely-spread geological phenomena. The bold and ingenious speculations, so ably developed by Mr. Lyell in his larger work, and to which his present fame is mainly to be attributed, are here, in a great measure, kept out of the field. At the same time, an intimation is given, that a familiarity with the 'Elements' may be of considerable advantage to the proper understanding of certain portions of the 'Principles.'

Holiday House: a series of Tales, by Catherine Sinclair.—One of Miss Sinclair's clever and sound-hearted books for the young, in which the principal actors are children, neither too good, nor too thoughful, nor too indolent, nor too indifferent to cakes, toys, games, and other such infantine vanities.

Chronicle of the Law Officers of Ireland, by C. J. Smyth, B.A.—This work professedly contains Lists of the Lord Chancellors, Chief Justices, and other the law officers of Ireland, with abstracts of their patents, &c., from the earliest period to the present time.

Duff on Missions.—Dr. Duff was long the head of the Scottish missions in Calcutta, and he therefore speaks on the subject with the authority of experience; we fear, however, that he is a little too sanguine in his expectations of the immediate extension of Christianity in Hindústan.

Lectures on Electricity, by H. M. Noad.—The immediate object of this work is to show the identity of electricity derived from different sources. It is a popular and elementary work, written with simplicity

and clearness, and contains, for the general reader, the most comprehensive outline of the present state of electrical science.

The Wrongs of the Animal World, by David Mushet, Esq.—One of the unsuccessful essays for the prize offered by the Society for Preventing Cruelty to Animals. Before again offering such a prize, it is to be hoped that the Society will consider periodical critics as included within the limits of the animal creation, and save them from so many effusions of sentiment and maudlin affectation.

Lectures on Air, by M. L. Phillips.—The lectures are very passable as lectures, but not quite worthy of being collected into a volume.

Defence of British India from Russian Invasion, by Major C. F. Head.—The cabinet of St. Petersburg is too wise to dream of any such project as an invasion of India; we need not therefore, at present, enter on the consideration of its defence.

Hints on Female Education.—A recommendation, by Dr. Duff, of a new educational institution in Edinburgh, with an analysis of the system.

The Simplicity of Christianity.—*Brown on the Oxford Divines*.—We have no inclination to enter into the controversy which has arisen from the Oxford Tracts, but we must say that the attacks made on the authors in the brochures before us are remarkable for little but unfairness and incapacity.

Guide to Trade.—*The Shoemaker*, by James Devlin.—This is a useful work, valuable as a guide to a widely-spread trade, with numerous followers, and not without interest for the public. Most of our readers are acquainted with the outlines of the processes employed in making and mending boots or shoes, but there is one division of the trade not generally known, the account of which is too curious and characteristic to be omitted:—"A Monmouth-street translator being a very inferior workman indeed, even where all are inferior. He is the lowest of the class, and called a *clobberer*, the name coming from

the peculiar and disreputable cunning of his art. It is not alone with leather, and hemp, and the awl, that the clobberer works, but also with his *clobber*. This is a mixture of ground fire-cinders and paste, which he spreads over and forces into the crevices and breaks of old shoes or boots, instead of toe or side pieces, or half heeling; then sticking in the necessary nails, and letting the cement dry, the parts are afterwards shined off, and the article disposed of as having undergone a thorough repair. This is much worse than the cobbler's heel ball; but it is not to be supposed that the clobberer can do without his ball either, pasting up with it, as he does, the vamp fractures, to the deception of the purchaser, who, having no knowledge of any such trickery in clobber or ball, pays down his two or three shillings, and putting his new bargain on his feet, leaves his old shoes behind him, steps again into the slime of the streets, and, next morning, when he looks at his purchase to examine their condition, he becomes, indeed, wofully convinced that 'there is nothing like leather!' The best clobberers, it is said, are from Ireland; shrewd knaves, who, coming across the water from a scarcity of brogue-making at home, seek their experienced countrymen of the 'Dials,' and trying their hand at the new shoe mortar, are soon led to take such delight in the thing, that some of them have been known to follow a customer, that they might see the soles drop from his feet as he went along, and then returning to their seat in the cellar, have a hearty laugh with their companions at the fun." The hints for intellectual improvement which Mr. Devlin gives his brethren of the trade are valuable, and they have the great merit of being directed to the special circumstances of their employment and condition.

List of New Books.—*Faraday's Experimental Researches in Electricity*, 8vo. cl. 18s.—*Fielding on Painting in Oil and Water Colours*, imp. 8vo. bds. 2s.—*Nan Darrell, or the Gipsy Mother*, by Miss E. Pickering, 3 vols. post 8vo. 12s. 6d.—*The British Angler's Manual*, by T. C.

Hofland, Esq., post 8vo. 21s.; large paper, India proofs, 8vo. cl. 36s.—*Lord Brougham's State-men of the Times*, by George III., 2nd series, royal 8vo. cl. 21s.—*Castle Martyr, a Tale of Old Ireland*, 2 vols. 8vo. bds. 21s.—*Perry's Reliques*, 3 vols. post 8vo. bds. 14 11s. 6d.—*Radcliffe's Noble Science, a few General Ideas on Fox-Hunting*, 8vo. cl. 28s.—*Cooper's Naval History of the United States*, 2 vols. 8vo. bds. 30s.—*History of Christianity in India*, by Rev. James Hough, 2 vols. 8vo. 24s.—*Walton and Cotton's Angler*, post 8vo. bds. 15s.—*Glessner's Text-Book of Ecclesiastical History*, 3 vols. 8vo. bds. 2f. 8s.—*Leigh's Road-Book of England and Wales*, 7th edit. 18mo. bd. 9s., with maps, 12s. 6d.—*The Landgrave, a Play*, by Leonora Louisa Montagu, post 8vo. cl. 8s.—*East India Register and Directory*, 2nd edit. 1839, 8vo. swd. 10s.—*Floreston, or the New Lord of the Manor*, royal 12mo. cl. 9s.—*Buoyant's Pilgrim, with a Sketch of his Life*, by J. A. St. John, 12mo. cl. 6s.—*Diary of the Times of George IV.*, Vols. III. and IV. 8vo. cl. 28s.—*Ryan's Philosophy of Marriage*, 3rd edit. 12mo. 6s.—*Rev. T. K. Arnold's Introduction to Latin Prose Composition*, 8vo. cl. 7s. 6d.—*Magazine of Domestic Economy*, Vol. IV. 8vo. cl. 6s. 6d.—*Hingley's Excursions in North Wales*, 3rd edit. 8vo. cl. 12s.—*Historical Reveries*, by a Suffolk Villager, 12mo. cl. 5s.—*Keith's Demonstration of the Truths of Christianity*, without plates, 12mo. cl. 5s.—*Hindoo Female Education*, by Priscilla Chapman, 12mo. cl. 5s. 6d. plates.—*Cummins's Seals of the Covenant Opened*, 12mo. cl. 2s. 6d.—*Panoramic Excursion to Margate and Ramsgate*, cl. 7s. 6d.—*Andren of Hungary and Giovanni of Naples*, by W. S. Lander, 8vo. bds. 2s.—*Thomas's Gothic Ornaments*, Part 1. 4to. swd. 7s.—*Jones's Principles of Levelling*, 12mo. bds. 4s.—*Bartholomew's Hints for Fire-proof Buildings*, 8vo. swd. 3s. 6d.—*Lockhart's Life of Scott*, Vol. III. 12mo. cl. 2nd edit. 5s.—*Charlie's Discoveries*, square, 16mo. cl. gilt, 4s. 6d.—*Rhymes for the Nursery*, illustrated edit. square cl. gilt, 3s. 6d.—*Hand-Book for Travellers on the London and Birmingham Railway*, 12mo. cl. 2s.—*Agnes, or the Little Girl who could keep her Promise*, by Mrs. Loudon, 18mo. cl. 1s. 6d.—*Chambers's Tour in Holland, Belgium, &c.* 8vo. swd. 1s. 6d.—*Deſoe's Complete English Tradesman*, 8vo. swd. 1s. 4d.—*Enoch*, by Rev. C. Brake, 12mo. cl. 1s. 6d.—*Sterne's Sentimental Journey*, 8vo. swd. Part 1. 1s.—*Abercrombie's "Think on These Things"*, 18mo. cl. 6d.—*Channing's Lecture on War*, 12mo. swd. 6d.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—*Carey's National Histories*, Vol. II. THE HISTORY OF FRANCE (from the earliest period), by Emile de Bonnehoe, is now ready, price 7s. 6d. Volume the First of the same series, being the HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, by John Frost, of Philadelphia, price 5s. 6d., is also published. C. Tilt, London.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL for MAY, kept by the Assistant Secretary, at the Apartments of the Royal Society,

BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL.

MAY.	9 o'clock, A.M.			3 o'clock, P.M.			9 A.M. Deg. Fahr.	Diff. of Wet and Dry Bulb Thermometer.	External Thermometers.				Rain in Inches. Read off at 9 A.M.	Direction of the Wind at 9 A.M.	REMARKS.
	Barometer uncorrected.		Att. Ther.	Barometer uncorrected.		Att. Ther.			Fahrenheit.		Self-registering				
	Flint Glass.	Crown Glass.		Flint Glass.	Crown Glass.				9 A.M.	3 P.M.	Lowest	Highest			
1839.															
W 1	29.986	29.978	55.3	29.912	29.904	57.6	48	05.0	56.0	65.3	51.8	61.2	SW	A.M. Thick fog. P.M. Fine—light clouds. Evening, Cloudy.	
T 2	29.948	29.944	60.9	29.918	29.910	60.2	49	07.0	60.4	66.3	51.6	64.2	NW	A.M. Cloudy—light wind. P.M. Fine—light clouds and wind. Evening, Fine and clear.	
F 3	29.976	29.970	61.4	29.924	29.916	60.2	51	05.6	53.6	63.5	45.8	66.3	NNW	A.M. Lightly cloudy—light wind. P.M. Fine—light clouds and wind. Evening, Overcast.	
S 4	29.832	29.824	62.8	29.728	29.720	61.3	50	06.9	59.3	66.8	51.0	61.6	E	A.M. Fine—it, haze & wind. P.M. Fine—it, clouds. Ev. Overcast.	
⊙ 5	29.686	29.682	66.9	29.690	29.686	62.2	52	08.0	57.4	66.3	51.9	66.7	S	Fine—light clouds and wind throughout the day. Ev. Fine & clear.	
M 6	29.946	29.940	62.0	29.956	29.950	61.4	51	07.5	59.7	63.7	46.0	66.7	NE	Doitto. Overcast—light wind.	
T 7	30.066	30.060	66.3	30.002	29.994	59.9	47	07.2	55.4	63.7	43.2	63.2	NE	Fine—nearly cloudless—light wind throughout the day. Evening, Fine and clear.	
W 8	29.894	29.886	59.8	29.846	29.838	60.2	48	06.8	57.9	68.7	43.7	61.3	NE	Fine and cloudless—light brisk wind throughout the day. Evening, Overcast—thunder and lightning, with heavy rain.	
T 9	29.872	29.866	60.4	29.836	29.830	58.0	47	03.2	47.2	50.7	46.3	67.4	.338 NNE	Overcast—occasional showers—brisk wind throughout the day. Evening, Heavy rain—high wind.	
F 10	29.864	29.856	50.3	29.904	29.896	53.7	43	04.4	45.4	51.6	41.0	51.9	.422 N	A.M. Overcast—brisk wind. P.M. Cloudy—brisk wind. Ev. The same.	
S 11	30.160	30.152	59.6	30.120	30.114	53.3	42	06.6	47.7	53.2	42.2	51.4	.033 N	Fine—light clouds—brisk wind throughout the day. Ev. Overcast.	
⊙ 12	30.044	30.036	54.7	30.028	30.022	52.0	42	06.8	48.3	47.5	41.3	51.3		NW	A.M. Cloudy—brisk wind. P.M. Overcast—light rain—brisk wind. Evening, The same.
○ M 13	29.920	29.914	54.7	29.736	29.730	53.3	42	06.6	49.2	59.5	42.3	58.8	.068 NW	A.M. Fine—light clouds and wind. P.M. Cloudy—brisk wind. Evening, Overcast—light rain.	
T 14	29.548	29.540	47.8	29.478	29.472	50.3	39	03.0	39.2	47.4	36.2	50.7	.172 NW	A.M. Overcast—light rain—brisk wind. P.M. Fine—light clouds—brisk wind. Evening, Hail and light rain. (Fine & clear.)	
W 15	29.386	29.382	53.5	29.338	29.332	49.7	38	05.9	45.2	39.6	35.4	56.8	.016 SE	A.M. Cloudy—brisk wind. P.M. Snow, hail, & rain—brisk wind. Ev. Fine—light clouds—brisk wind throughout the day. Ev. Fine & clear.	
T 16	29.556	29.550	58.2	29.526	29.518	50.8	35	06.7	46.4	53.0	33.7	63.4	.166 S	Fine—light clouds and wind throughout the day. Ev. Fine & clear.	
F 17	30.020	30.016	56.3	30.034	30.026	51.9	37	08.0	50.2	56.8	39.0	59.8		S	Fine—light clouds and wind throughout the day. Ev. Fine & clear.
S 18	30.124	30.118	64.9	30.068	30.060	55.2	42	08.2	53.7	58.8	42.8	69.6		S	A.M. Fine—light clouds—brisk wind. P.M. Fine—nearly cloudless—brisk wind. Evening, Overcast.
⊙ 19	30.066	30.058	53.9	30.100	30.096	57.0	48	03.7	53.7	62.0	52.2	54.3	.038 S	S	Overcast—deposition—light wind throughout the day. Ev. The same.
M 20	30.248	30.240	57.4	30.236	30.228	58.7	47	05.7	60.3	66.4	52.3	61.2		S	Overcast—light wind throughout the day. Evening, The same.
T 21	30.188	30.180	58.8	30.102	30.096	61.3	49	07.7	58.2	63.3	55.0	66.5		NW	Cloudy—light wind throughout the day. Ev. Fine—it, clouds & wind.
W 22	30.004	29.996	64.3	30.046	30.040	58.6	45	07.0	50.5	49.8	47.4	65.3		NW	A.M. Dark heavy clouds, with occasional rain. P.M. Cloudy—light wind. Evening, Fine—light clouds.
T 23	30.156	30.150	61.9	30.024	30.016	57.3	43	08.4	49.8	59.0	41.6	58.0	.022 NW	NW	Fine—light clouds—brisk wind throughout the day. Evening, Fine—light clouds—very light rain.
F 24	29.946	29.938	58.7	30.000	29.992	56.2	43	07.0	50.3	49.8	45.2	51.7		NW	Cloudy—brisk wind throughout the day. Evening, The same.
S 25	30.120	30.114	58.9	30.138	30.132	53.8	42	07.2	47.7	50.8	41.7	52.0		N	A.M. Fine—light clouds—brisk wind. P.M. Lightly overcast—brisk wind. Evening, Fine and clear.
⊙ 26	30.216	30.210	63.9	30.184	30.180	54.4	41	05.7	48.3	58.5	40.7	60.3		NE	Fine—light clouds and wind throughout the day. Ev. Fine & clear.
M 27	30.230	30.222	59.3	30.198	30.190	56.6	43	08.1	56.3	63.8	45.0	72.2		S	Fine—nearly cloudless—light wind throughout the day. Evening, Fine—light clouds.
● T 28	30.250	30.242	62.7	30.232	30.224	58.9	50	06.8	55.5	58.4	47.2	66.0		E	Fine—light clouds and wind throughout the day. Ev. Overcast.
W 29	30.212	30.204	54.3	30.142	30.136	57.9	45	04.6	49.4	66.0	41.6	50.3		NW	A.M. Cloudy—light wind. P.M. Fine and cloudless—light wind. Evening, Fine and clear.
T 30	30.090	30.082	56.0	30.032	30.024	60.5	50	03.3	53.8	68.9	48.0	54.5		N	A.M. Overcast—brisk wind. P.M. Fine—light clouds and wind. Evening, Cloudy—light wind.
F 31	30.008	30.000	59.2	29.964	29.958	61.8	54	03.7	56.3	65.3	52.2	70.2		NW	A.M. Overcast—brisk wind. P.M. Fine—nearly cloudless.
MEAN.	29.986	29.979	58.9	29.917	29.911	56.9	45.3	06.2	52.3	58.9	45.0	60.5	Sum. 1.275		Mean Barometer corrected
															{ 9 A.M. 3 P.M. C. 29.909 .. 29.945 C. 29.901 .. 29.945

Note.—The daily observations are recorded just as they are read off from the scale, without the application of any correction whatever.

TO MAY.

A MALEDICTORY ADDRESS.

Get thee gone, May! for a termagant shrill,
A blustry young Sibyl, a shrew
That grim Winter shall take unto wife if he will,
Since to Spring's flowery bed so untrue!

Get thee gone, May! thou hast led thy fond Spouse
Such a life this long month with thy freaks,
Now blighting his arbour, now crashing the boughs,
Now dredging cold snow on his cheeks!

Now raising a dust like a Simoom in small,
Now spitting sharp male to tease him,
Never dancing with him, never dancing at all,
But sweeping the roads like a besom!

Now pinching his toe-tips, and finger-ends too,
Now parching his lip with dry kisses,
Now painting his elegant nose purple-blue
As he dreams about conjugal blisses.

Get thee gone, May! whom I once, like a lark,
Be-hymned as the sunbeam of beauty,
Now thy air is so sullen, thy brow is so dark,
To hoot like an owl is my duty.

Get thee gone, May! thou wert blithesome and boon,
Now art crabbed, and harsh, and unkind,
Jolly Spring for his love shall take rosy-lipt June,
And whistle thee off to the wind!

No cuckoo e'er whoop thee again to this shore,
No nightingale lure with his lays;
To some iceberg be bound by the frost ever-more,
With a sea-gull to scream in thy praise!

If thus thou behav'st ev'n in Scotia so bleak,
They will scarce rub their hands at thy coming;
If to Russia thou go, as its May of a week,
Thou'lt be sent to Siberia for humming.

Get thee gone, May! joy be with thee, although
Thou brought'st little this season to men,
Unless beauteous and gracious once more thou
should'st grow,

We'd as lief never see thee again!

G. D.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, May 24, 1839.

THE late French cabinet, notwithstanding its political perplexities, signalized its reign by a measure which, to say the worst of it, is original in its scope. This is the formation of an *Arab College* at Paris, the want of which recent conquests have created. The institution is intended to afford at the same time hospitality to such Africans of distinction as may be authorized to visit France; and sufficient education to Arab children (under the direction of proper persons of their own country and religion, and French professors), on a system to be approved of by the Minister of War. Another object is the establishment of a school of interpreters for the vulgar Arabic and the Algerine idiom, into which will be admitted a fixed number of young French students under certain regulations. Until a suitable edifice can be erected for the new college, it is recommended that a building should be hired by the state.

You have not yet noticed the recent death of the Duke de Bassano, who may be styled the patriarch of French political writers, at the advanced age of eighty-one years. Hugues Bernard Maret was born at Dijon, in 1758: he embraced with enthusiasm the cause of the first French Revolution, and was the publisher of the *Bulletin de l'Assemblée* until the bookseller, Panckouke, founded the *Moniteur*, of which Maret was appointed chief editor. After the recapture of Toulon he became acquainted with Napoleon, was appointed *chef de division* in the Foreign Office, and went to England in 1792 to secure the neutrality of the British government, but was, with Chauvelin, the French ambassador, ordered out of the country. In 1793 he was appointed ambassador to Naples, but, happening to fall into the hands of the Austrians, was detained prisoner until 1795, when, with the Marquis de Semonville, he was exchanged for the daughter of Louis XVI., the present Duchess of Angoulême. Maret afterwards became private secretary to Napoleon, who is believed to have assisted him not unfrequently in composing articles for the *Moniteur*. In 1811 he was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, with the title of Duke of Bassano;

and in 1812 he signed the famous treaties with Austria and Prussia, preparatory to the expedition against Russia. After the abdication of the Emperor at Fontainebleau in 1814, the Duke retired from public life; but on the Emperor's return from Elba he resumed his functions, and was created a peer of the realm. At Waterloo, whither he followed Napoleon, Bassano narrowly escaped being captured by the English. On the second restoration he was banished from France, and retired to Gratz. After the Revolution of July he again returned to France, and was reinstated in his former honours. On the 10th of November he was appointed Minister of the Interior and President of the Council, but the cabinet over which he presided only lasted three days.

On the 11th of this month, M. Mignet communicated to the Paris Academy an elaborate *Notice* on the life and character of Talleyrand. A few of the principal facts may interest you. That remarkable statesman was born in Paris on the 13th of February, 1754. His family was one of the most ancient and illustrious in the kingdom. Having been abandoned to the care of a nurse inhabiting one of the faubourgs of Paris, he met with an accident, when about a year old, which rendered him lame for the remainder of his life. This, with other reasons, induced his parents to bring him up to the Church. Talleyrand was wont to say, in after years, that, whatever talents he possessed for diplomacy, were in a great measure the consequences of an early acquaintance with the great scholastic disputants. Shortly after he had finished his studies, he was introduced to Voltaire. Although he only saw the philosopher of Ferney twice, Talleyrand never forgot the peculiarities of his manner and conversation. In 1780, Talleyrand became the general agent of the French clergy, and acquired, in the service of that then powerful body, a practical knowledge of business. He became about this period an enthusiastic partisan of democratic principles and of the American cause, with which they were then allied. It is a fact singularly characteristic of those times, that the Abbé de Perigord fitted out a privateer in order to assist the Americans in their struggle against Great Britain. In 1788, Talleyrand was promoted to the episcopal see of Autun. He became, soon after, a member of the States General, in which assembly he defended, with the utmost warmth, the cause of the people. When the National Assembly was convoked, Talleyrand took his place therein, between Sieyès and Mirabeau, with both of whom he was on the most intimate terms. Indeed, when the latter was on his death-bed he gave to Talleyrand a paper which he had prepared on the law of direct successions, and which the latter communicated the following day to the assembly. Among the curious documents adduced by M. Mignet, was a written *exposé*, submitted to the Emperor after the capture of the Austrian army at Ulm, containing Talleyrand's views on the best territorial arrangement which France might then impose upon Europe. It was as follows:—"There are four great powers in Europe—France, Austria, England, and Russia. Prussia is not included among these, as she owes to the genius of Frederic alone, the temporary honour of being ranked among the great powers of Europe. France is the only *perfect power* in Europe,—i. e. the only one that unites in a just proportion the two great elements of national greatness—wealth and population. Austria and England are now the natural enemies of France, and Russia her indirect enemy, owing to the solicitation of the other two powers, and to her projects upon Constantinople. So long as the interests of Austria are not in direct collision with the interests of Russia, and those of Russia with the interests of the Sublime Porte, it will be easy for England to render both Austria and Russia parties to an alliance against France. The system which it behoves your Majesty to substitute to the above may be defined in a few words. Let us remove Austria from Italy, by depriving her of the Venetian states, from Switzerland by depriving her of the Tyrol, from the south of Germany by lopping off her possessions in Suabia. Thus will Austria cease to be in contact with those states which France has founded, or which she protects, and there will no longer remain a natural motive for hostility between the two powers. Having curtailed the territories of Austria on one point, let us augment them on another, lest there should

remain a latent wish to recover what she has lost. We have only to give her Wallachia, Moldavia, Bessarabia, and the northern part of Bulgaria, in order to compensate for all her sacrifices. If my plan be adopted, the Germans will be excluded from Italy for ever, and the wars occasioned by their pretensions to that beautiful country completely extinguished. Austria, having possession of the whole course of the Danube, and of part of the coast of the Black Sea, will be the neighbour of Russia, and consequently her rival, just as she becomes our ally, when removed from our door. As an exchange for the territories thus lost, the Ottoman empire will gain safety and a long period of tranquillity: while the Russians, driven back on their deserts, will ultimately pour forth their hordes on Central Asia, and thus come into direct contact with the British, their allies of to-day."

Another of the French learned societies, the Academy at Nantes, held a special meeting on Tuesday, the 16th of May, for the reception of Sir John Herschel, and presented the great British astronomer with the diploma of Corresponding Associate.

This is our flat season in the musical and theatrical world; but the Parisians are never without a *movement* of some kind or other. When their great artists are silent, they contrive to get up an *émeute*, just to while away the time *en attendant*. The last flourish, some ten days since, threw literature and the arts completely into the shade for a moment. Our fashionable equipages abandoned the streets leading to the Opera, and *piaffed* along the quays and boulevards towards the spot where our barricade actors were playing their respective parts in good earnest. At present, the tide is once more returning towards the theatres, which have certainly done wonders this season. The Théâtre Français, alone, has presented the public with no less than two tragic *débütantes*, both *prime donne* in their way. I have already alluded to Mademoiselle Rachel; the other, Madame Charton, promises much, although she is far surpassed by the young Jewess in those qualities that constitute the finished tragedian. Alexander Dumas has brought forward half-a-dozen pieces during the present season, only one of which has met with success. The '*Alchimiste*,' recently given by him to the Théâtre de la Renaissance, is a complete failure, although nothing could have been more felicitously chosen than the subject.† You will not be the less disposed to think so, on hearing that the story so nearly approaches that of Milman's '*Fazio*,' that to detail its turnings and windings would be a superfluous labour. It is a pity that Alexander Dumas shows so little ambition for permanent fame. Like too many of the other founders of the French romantic school, it is pounds sterling alone he values. Apropos of theatricals, a new *débütante*, a Madlle. Nathan, is shortly to appear at the Opera in a new piece, '*La Tarantule*,' now in rehearsal.

The Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures, which opened on the 1st of May, in a temporary building erected in the Champs Elysées, may be said to surpass anything of a similar kind that has been witnessed in Paris. On the present occasion, there are 3,348 exhibitors, and it is but just to observe that, both for variety and workmanship, the articles exhibited show a manifest and progressive improvement. But one question may be asked, *apropos* of the unmeasured raptures of the press on the occasion. If the artists and manufacturers of France are so superior to those of every other land, why not abolish those fiscal restrictions that exclude the manufactures of foreign countries? What danger, for instance, can there be in admitting English manufacturers to a fair competition, if those of France are so superior? The truth is, there is a good deal of empty swaggering in all this talk. The panegyrists set forth as novel inventions things that were known and familiar to our English grandseires. Still there are many things which strike me as improvements, particularly in clock, watch, and lamp making: there are articles of

† A good deal has been said in our theatrical criticisms of the last thirty years, concerning the large national debt owing by our playwrights to the French. We suspect that, on careful examination, it would be discovered that, in adopting French plots, our Scribes and De Melevilles are only reclaiming British subjects. We have found in many *sauvetages*, and even pieces of greater pretension, unmistakable traces of English novels, old English plays, and even of the skeleton stories which figure in English Annuals. Some day or other it may be amusing to prove the truth of the remark here thrown out.—ED.

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bronze moulded with extreme delicacy, and various machines that might stand a comparison with those of the best English foundries.

Boston, April 23, 1839.

I begin to-day with *steam*, for here we are full of it, more so than ever. You, by the way, should take an interest in the subject, for we give you credit for having helped forward the Atlantic project, last season, in good time, when many men saw very dimly who see very clearly now. Perhaps you predicted the identical thing I am now to report on. The papers I send you are full, you will see, of the new scheme of a line of mail steam ships between Liverpool and Boston, via Halifax, twice a month. This is settled, as perhaps you already know. Government has closed the contract, and three of the ships are on the stocks. The merchants here have just had a meeting on the subject. There is really no foretelling how these things will end. Even we, whose vocation it is to "go ahead," and to do everything, as Charles Mathews said, "in twenty minutes," are astonished. Clearly, there must come on a great struggle between three or four of the Atlantic cities. All will aim, on one hand, at the direct European trade, on the other, at the direct supply of our vast interest. At this same moment, there is a grand southern convention (from six of the States) sitting at Charleston, South Carolina. They, too, are waked up. They want direct importations. They aim at supplying the West and South-west. They talk about being dependent on the North no more. Great rail-roads are made, and still making, at the South. Charleston and Cincinnati are to be bound together—only 700 miles—and so on. I expect shortly to see lines of steam-packets to Europe from New Orleans, Charleston, Norfolk, to Liverpool, London, Havre. Really one's brain gets dizzy with all this noise of preparation. And yet I must push on, à l'Américaine, for a "Western Passage to China!" It is a sign of the times, that such a project as this should be conceived, mentioned, and discussed. A writer here argues the matter thus. The China voyage now takes up a year or more. For various reasons, and, not least, from the great distance of tropic to be traversed, our products are not carried out: for the teas, silks, and ware brought home, we give almost exclusively silver and gold. This is no small drain. We take 180,000 boxes of tea yearly, and as much silk. Now what we want is a fair barter trade; we want the Chinese labourers, among other things, to eat something besides rice; and why not to use our cottons, as in India? Well! we must have a new route. The Isthmus of Darien won't do,—hilly, tropical, and indirect: besides, we don't own it. We must traverse our own land. The Missouri and Columbia rivers indicate the way. Steam-boats may mount the latter almost to the foot of the mountains, and it is only 600 miles from the head of steam navigation on the Missouri to "Astoria" itself. In few words, a railroad of about 100 miles would connect the two rivers—the two oceans—the two worlds. Of course the voyage by steam from Astoria to China would be no "consideration" at all. The writer, who is a veteran Western man, expects twenty years hence to see more Asiatic goods enter the port of Astoria than any other in the States. A question of jurisdiction about Oregon may arise, but that will be soon settled. Colonization, meanwhile, is rushing on like a flood. Oregon will be all as Yankee as Texas in ten years. A company, with ten millions of dollars capital, is at this moment projected in Missouri, to form settlements on the Columbia; and parties of young men are going out from every section of the land. They go even from Illinois,—from Wisconsin, I verily believe. "Westward the star" moves on indeed. West!—West!—the "Great West!"—still farther west!

I mentioned in my last recent Report of one of the Secretaries on the subject of steam navigation. It includes a letter from Professor Hare, of Philadelphia, whose name is not unknown in England. He thinks the most productive cause of explosions is the undue heating of the metal, when there is a scarcity of water, by which an explosive gas is evolved. In addition to various scientific precautions, he agrees that legal measures must be had recourse to; and high-pressure steam prevented, or any drunken engineer or racing captain will always have the lives of the

passengers in his power, and in jeopardy too. You may remember the ill-fated *Pulaski*. The Professor mentions that, notwithstanding the condensing engine, he saw a pressure of 28th, to the square inch allowed on board that boat! On board the *Great Western*, I think the maximum is 34. A safety-valve, accessible to all, and to be inscribed in large letters with the extreme pressure allowed, ought to be in universal use. I am not sure but some of the boats have lately adopted it.

There is always some practical mania raging in this community, and frequently half-a-dozen, to suit different tastes. Just now a pretty strong beet-root sugar party is springing up throughout the country. Congress has lately had this matter under favourable consideration, and, I believe, something will come of it.* Machinery is one of our minor practicalities. Of some little sallies lately in foreign countries, I have before spoken. These cases are occurring daily. Some of them may strike even you oddly; but what your worthy correspondent would say about them,—he who stated last year that bells could not be cast in this country,—I know not. At this moment, I understand there is an Englishman here, agent for a company, who are about to set up—in Monclova, Cohahuila, on the Rio del Norte, I think it is—cotton factories! the first ever known in Mexico. A vessel-load of machinery is also about to be shipped from this port, made just out of the city. I find that, last summer, there was an agent here from Russia to purchase machinery for the woollen factories in that country, and that his orders were executed at Lowell to the amount of \$100,000. I believe the Lowell locomotives, as well as the New Jersey ones, which I mentioned before, have been exported. Of the Philadelphia manufacture of this article, you may judge a little by the performance of one last week, which drew a train of 45 cars freighted with 150 tons of nails and hoop iron and 28 men, and, including cars and engine, making a gross weight of 223 tons, from Reading to Bridgeport, in Pennsylvania, at an average speed of 12½ miles per hour. The quantity of wood consumed was 1½ cords, which, allowing 2,000lb. to the cord, is 2,600lb., or 11lb. 10 oz. per ton, for the 40 miles, or 4½ oz. per ton per mile.

A word on another branch of our industry. We have lately had a fresh illustration of the repute of our navy abroad, of which, by the way, the mercantile part deserves better than the national. The present ship-builder to the Sultan, as mentioned by Stephens, is a Mr. Rhodes, of New York. He was, a few years since, a common workman, taken out by Mr. Eckford, another American who preceded him in his present station. He is at this time building a third steamer for the Turks, and is to build a fourth; and then, it is said, he will try his hand at an immense man-of-war. Rhodes has already made the largest frigate which now sails the seas; and your officers call her, I hear, one of the finest. Captain Marryat gives us credit for some decent vessels, including the *Ohio*, 74, which was the work of this Mr. Eckford. He is wrong in many other statements. His knowledge of our harbours, which he undertakes to dispose of *en masse*, is obviously very imperfect:—witness the magnificent waters of Newport (well known to your navy), for one example, and New London for another. He also very much exaggerates the numbers of British seamen employed by us in the last war, and the extent to which we should have to rely on them in another. He says, our fishermen could not be made to answer any useful purpose in our navy. That is a great mistake. They served in the war of 1812 to a man—and as hardy, active, and brave fellows, as ever smelt salt water. After the action between the *Constitution* and the *Guerriere*, forty-five families in Marblehead alone (a fishing town, some twenty miles from there,) went into mourning for relations who fell on board the former.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

The publishers' lists in the magazines, from which we are accustomed to draw promise for the coming four weeks, are this month more than usually barren. One or two new works, however, are announced as

* There is an able article on the subject in No. 103 of the *North American Review*, just received from Mr. Kennett.—Ed.

† Our correspondent is, we suspect, in error here—Eckford was a Scotchman, and twenty years of age before he set a foot in the United States.—Ed.

forthcoming: among these, a 'History of the Reformation on the Continent,' by the Rev. George Waddington, who is also preparing a 'History of the Church to the Reformation,'—'Prodromus, or an Inquiry into the First Principles of Reasoning, &c.,' by Sir Graves Chauncey Haughton,—'Alarcos,' by the Author of 'Vivian Grey.' Messrs. Longmans promise the collected works of the Rev. Sydney Smith,—a book of 'Maxims, Thoughts, and Reflections,' by Lady Blessington,—'Blanche of Navarre,' a play, by Mr. G. P. R. James,—and (by way of graver ware) a second additional supplement to Mr. Loudon's 'Hortus Britannicus,' and 'An Etymological and explanatory Dictionary of the Terms and Language of Geology,' by Mr. George Roberts. Among the novelties promised for a more distant day, is a collection of 'Musical Studies and Recollections,' by Mr. Henry F. Chorley.

One of the most remarkable *Cuyps* in England was sold by Phillips last week, at a price which none but Englishmen can afford for such ocular luxuries—one thousand and ten guineas. Its dimensions being considerable, the sum does not surprise us; as pictures, we know, are oftener valued by the square foot than any other scale of merit. This work, however, is really fine; though in the hardish, yellow-grey, earlier style of the artist, without that sun-bright glow which broke out in his later landscapes, and melts, as it were, all his colours into one self-harmonious commixture of varied yet kindred hues—raising from lake, river, and lea, a golden exhalation, through whose transparent medium all objects seem to glitter, and vibrate, as if the eye were dazzled with the richness of an Elysian atmosphere. Dilettanti may like to identify the above picture; on its left is a bridge, the arches burnished where a flood of sunlight passes under them: towards the other hand a tall, thin-clad tree, beside which cattle are taking their siesta: down the foreground three equestrians follow one another from the bridge, and in the distance behind it stretches a burgh and its suburbs, or somewhat of the kind. Belonging to the same collection (Mr. J. Knight's), 'Christ and the Magdalen,' by Albano, brought 450 guineas: blackish-green landscape, and bloom-coloured personages, as usual: more remarkable for figures life-size (very rare with this master), than its superlative excellence, yet a handsome gallery object. 'Theseus recovering his Sword'—a copy from the work by N. Poussin, in the French cabinet, Florence—found a liberal if not sagacious purchaser at 300 guineas. The 'Holy Family,' by no means a good *Puligo*, brought 200 guineas as a choice *Fra Bartolommeo*. 'Dives' at banquet, by Teniers, 1717; and 'Dives' in Beelzebub's bosom, by the same, 1321. A 'Landscape,' by Rembrandt, 325 guineas. Another by *Ruisdael*, 166. A 'Virgin and Child,' fathered upon *Vandyck*, 200 guineas. Guido's well-known subject, 'Fortune,' produced 175 guineas: this is a pale-yellow copy of the Campidoglio picture, but deemed a repetition by Strange, and would be as good as a Guido to country gentlemen. Hone's 'Conjuror'—a satire upon Sir Joshua Reynolds, (see Cunningham's 'British Painters,' Vol. I. p. 284)—went for 95 guineas. Of the other presumed masters in this small collection, the names were very fine, but not the pictures.

On Saturday last, Messrs. Christie & Manson had the disposal of Mr. David Baillie's cabinet, which comprised few works of much, and a good many of small importance. Here the Spanish school and the Netherlands contended for inferiority,—an enormous *Murillo* at length turning the scale in favour of his countrymen. This work—'Jacob deceiving the Sheep'—is said to be one of the set to which the Marquis of Westminster's admirable picture—'Laban's Tent'—belongs; we should rather class it, on the score of flatness and feebleness, if not subject, with the Duke of Sutherland's two purchases from Marshal Soult; but if by *Murillo* at all, such a weak white thing must have been painted in the panado times of his second childhood—perhaps in the panado itself: price 90 guineas. A perfect contrast to it was the 'Convent Garden at Cologne,' by *Vanderheyden*: small, genuine, deeply and rapidly coloured, of a delicate yet most decided touch; the firmness of its mechanical treatment betokening, as is often the case, mental power, and therefore bestowing charm; a commonplace scene instead of a sublime one, but exalted through plenitude of artistic skill, instead of

degraded through impotence. Van Huysum's 'Vase of Flowers, with a Bird's Nest,' obtained 260 guineas; we suppose from a cit—60 for the tulips, &c., as exotics, and 200 for the straw receptacle, as exemplifying the habits of wild fowl. 'Adoration of the Father and Son,' reduced from the 'Trinity' at Munich, by *Rubens*: St. John's head worthy of this artist, but other parts weak, and, in the original itself, unpleasant: any representation of the Father offensive, Rubens's grossness renders it revolting: 100 guineas. A Poussin 'Landscape,' that would do great credit to *Orizzone*, for 175: a Vandervelde 'Calm,' rather above *Van Os*, for 150; and as fine a 'St. John in the Desert,' as an *Alessandro Bronzino* could produce, for 179.

The following is an extract from a letter, dated Berlin, 18th May:—We are at present busily engaged in promoting a kind of national work, the cast of a most beautiful group, representing an Amazon, defending herself and her horse against the attack of a tiger. It is a colossal group, executed by a Mr. Niss, one of Rauch's best and cleverest pupils. The king has placed his name at the head of a subscription, by which the sum necessary for the casting is to be raised; the Prince Royal has given 1000 dollars, the other princes 800 (all together), and so on. The place where the group is to be put up is not yet decided on: it will, most likely, be in the neighbourhood of the museum, or in the great square between the opera house and the library. The expenses are estimated at 30,000 dollars, but we hope that they will not amount to that sum, as casting has lately been brought to great perfection here. Another subject of interest in the department of the Fine Arts is, the exhibition of a number of pictures done by pupils of the Academy of Düsseldorf. The reason why these pictures are not exhibited at the great autumnal Exposition, along with the others by Prussian artists, is, that they could not be detained so long from their respective proprietors, most of them being already sold to private individuals. Amongst them are three landscapes by *Lessing*, all masterpieces in their kind, and an historical picture by the same, *Ezzelino* in his Prison, which I am inclined to rank amongst the first of its kind. It belongs to the well-known and richly endowed Stadel's museum at Francfort on the Maine. Another large picture by *Sohn*, the two Leonoras, is also well worth seeing, but bears a certain character of affectation in thought and colouring, which I consider as a mark of decline in art. Among the Prussian gentlemen of note who are gone to see the wonders of your metropolis, are, Messrs. Raumer and Rühne: the former is a cousin of Professor Raumer, the author of the 'Letters on England,' and the latter is a man of great talent. Professor Gerhard, whose archaeological publications you are doubtless acquainted with, is also in London.

A letter, dated 31st Dec., has been received from Mr. Gould, the ornithologist, who was still at Hobart Town at that date, though preparing to leave Van Diemen's Land: he writes in good health and spirits, and speaks of having thus far succeeded beyond his expectations; he has received the kindest and most zealous assistance from the Governor, Sir John Franklin, in furtherance of the object of his expedition. Besides a fine collection of birds, Mr. Gould has procured the nests and eggs of upwards of fifty new species. The influenza was very prevalent in Hobart Town, and the variations of temperature were very great: on Christmas day the thermometer was 99° in the shade, and the next day it fell to 70°.

Charles Mathews has taken Covent Garden Theatre, and succeeds Macready as manager, at the end of the present season; comedy and opera will therefore, in all probability, be in the ascendant on that stage where tragedy has lately reigned supreme. It is pleasant to know that Covent Garden has fallen into hands from which the public may confidently expect a continuation of those reforms so successfully instituted by the present management. Madame Vestris—we can't get into the way of calling her by her marital appellation—has now a more extended field for the exercise of the talents and enterprise that raised the once despised Olympic to the condition of the most elegant and attractive of the minor theatres. We hope she will be equally fortunate, and that we shall be compensated for the loss of the pleasant vaudevilles of the Olympic. It seems as if we can-

not gain in one class of theatrical entertainments without losing in another, and that the prosperity of one house entails failure on another—a proof that theatres are more numerous than is required, either by the wants of the public or the amount of talent among the dramatists and actors of the present day.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, IS NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 53, Pall Mall West, (adjoining the British Institution), from Nine o'clock till Dusk.—Admittance, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

JAMES FAHEY, Hon. Sec.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PALL MALL.

THE GALLERY, with a selection of PICTURES BY ANCIENT MASTERS of the Italian, Spanish, Flemish, Dutch, French, and English Schools, WILL BE OPENED ON SATURDAY NEXT, June 24th, and continue open daily, from Ten in the morning until Six in the evening. Admittance, 1s.; Catalogue, 1s.

WILLIAM BARNARD, Keeper.

JUST OPENED.

DIORAMA, REGENT'S PARK.

NEW EXHIBITION.—THE CORONATION OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, in Westminster Abbey, and the INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH OF SANTA CROCE, at Florence, with all the effects of Light and Shade from Noon till Midnight. Both Paintings are by LE CHEVALIER BOUTON.—Open from Ten till Five.

ROYAL GALLERY OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE,

ADRELAIDE STREET, WEST STRAND.

Brilliant Exhibition of Optical Phenomena, by means of Mr. Goddard's Polaroscope. Musical Performance on the Kolophon, by Mr. Warren, of the Temple. The only living specimen of the celebrated Electric Eel ever brought to this country, completing the extensive means for showing Electricity and Magnetism for which this Institution is distinguished. The interesting exhibition of the Invisible Girl, as well as numerous other attractive novelties, in addition to the Steam Gun, Microscope, &c., &c.—Open daily at Ten A.M. Admittance, 1s.

SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY

ROYAL SOCIETY.

April 25.—The Marquis of Northampton, Pres., in the chair.

Robert Rigg, Esq., and Professor Sylvester, of University College, were elected Fellows. G. Bush, Esq. and E. Guest, Esq., were proposed as candidates for election.

The following papers were read:—

'On the motion of the Blood,' by J. Carson, M.D. After referring to his paper contained in the Philosophical Transactions for 1820, relative to the influence of the elasticity of the lungs as a power contributing to the effectual expansion of the heart, and promoting the motion of the blood in the veins, the author states that his object in this paper is to explain more fully the mode in which these effects are produced, and to corroborate by additional facts and observations the arguments adduced in its support. He endeavours, from a review of the circumstances under which the veins are placed, to show the inconclusiveness of the objections which have been urged by various physiologists against his and the late Sir David Barry's theory of suction: namely, that the sides of a pliant vessel, when a force of suction is applied, will collapse and arrest the further transmission of fluid through that channel. The considerations which he deems adequate to give efficacy to the power of suction in the veins of a living animal are, first, the position of the veins by which, though pliant vessels, they acquire in some degree the properties of rigid tubes; secondly, the immersion of the venous blood in a medium of a specific gravity at least equal to its own; third, the constant introduction of recrementitious matter into the venous system at its capillary extremities, by which the volume of the venous blood is increased, and its motion urged onwards, to the heart in distended vessels; and lastly, the gravity of the fluid itself, creating an outward pressure at all parts of the veins below the highest level of the venous system. The author illustrates his positions by the different quantities of blood which are found to flow from the divided vessels of an ox, according to the different modes in which the animal is slaughtered.

'Account of Experiments on Iron-built Ships, instituted for the purpose of discovering a Correction for the Deviation of the Compass produced by the Iron of the Ships,' by G. Biddell Airy, Esq., A.M.—In this paper the problem of the deviation of a ship's compass, arising from the influence of the iron in the ship, more particularly in iron-built ships, is fully investigated; and the principles on which the correction for this deviation depends having been determined, practical methods for neutralizing the deviating forces are deduced and illustrated by experimental application. The author states that, for the purpose of ascertaining the laws of the deviation of the com-

pass in the iron-built steam-ship the Rainbow, four stations were selected in that vessel, about four feet above the deck, and at these the deviations of the horizontal compasses were determined in the various positions of the ship's head. All these stations were in the vertical plane, passing through the ship's keel, three being in the after part of the ship and one near the bow. Observations were also made for determining the horizontal intensity at each of these stations. The deviations of dipping needles at three of these stations were also determined, when the plane of vibration coincided with that of the ship's keel, and also when at right angles to it. After describing the particular method of observing rendered necessary by the nature of the vessel and the circumstances of her position, the author gives the disturbance of the horizontal compass at the four stations deduced from the observations. The most striking feature in these results are, the very great apparent change in the direction of the ship's head, as indicated by the compass nearest the stern, corresponding to a small real change in one particular position, the former change being 97°, whereas the latter was only 23°, and the small amount of disturbance indicated by the compass near the bow. After giving the observations for the determination of the influence of the ship on the horizontal intensity of a needle suspended at each of the stations, in four different positions of the ship's head, and the disturbances of the dipping needle at three of these stations, the author enters upon the theoretical investigation. The fundamental supposition of the theory of induced magnetism, on which Mr. Airy states his calculation to rest, is, that, by the action of terrestrial magnetism, every particle of iron is converted into a magnet, whose direction is parallel to that of the dipping needle, and whose intensity is proportional to that of terrestrial magnetism, the upper end having the property of attracting the north end of the needle, and the lower end, that of repelling it. The attractive and repulsive forces of a particle on the north end of the needle, in the directions of rectangular axes towards north, towards east, and vertically downwards, and of which the compass is taken as the origin, are first determined on this supposition in terms of the co-ordinates; and thence the true disturbing forces of the particle in these directions. The disturbing forces produced by the whole of the iron of the ship are the sums of the expressions for every particle. Expressing this summation by the letter S, and transforming the rectangular into polar co-ordinates, Mr. Airy gives to the expressions for the disturbing forces the simplifications which they admit of, on the supposition that the compass is in the vertical plane passing through the ship's keel, and that the iron is symmetrically disposed on both sides of that plane. He thus deduces for the disturbing forces acting on the north or marked end of the needle,

$$-I \cos \delta M + I \cos \delta P \cos 2A + I \sin \delta N \cos A, \text{ towards the magnetic north;}$$

$$I \cos \delta P \sin 2A + I \sin \delta N \sin A, \text{ towards magnetic east;}$$

$$-I \sin \delta Q + I \cos \delta N \cos A, \text{ vertically downwards;}$$

Where I represents the intensity of terrestrial magnetism; δ the dip; A the azimuth of the ship's head; and M, N, P, Q, constants depending solely on the construction of the ship, and not changing with any variations of terrestrial localities or magnetic dip or intensity.

From the consideration of these expressions for the disturbing forces is deduced the following simple rule for the correction of a compass disturbed by the induced magnetism only of the iron in a ship.

1. Determine the position of Barlow's plate with regard to the compass, which will produce the same effect as the iron in the ship.

2. Fix Barlow's plate at the distance and depression determined by the last experiment, but in the opposite azimuth.

3. Mount another mass of iron at the same level as the compass, but on the starboard or larboard side, and determine its position so that the compass points correctly when the ship's head is N.E., S.E., S.W. or N.W.; then the compass will be correct in all positions of the ship's head and in all magnetic latitudes.

When the disturbing iron of the ship is at the same level as the compass, the correction is stated to be much more simple, it being then only necessary to

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introduce a single mass of iron at the starboard or larboard side, and at the same level as the compass. It is further remarked, that if one mass of iron is placed exactly opposite another equal mass, both in azimuth and in elevation, it doubles its disturbing effect: if one mass be placed opposite the other in azimuth, but with elevation instead of depression, or *vice versa*, it destroys that term of the disturbance which depends on $\sin A$, and doubles that which depends on $\sin 2A$. And if one mass be placed at the same level as the compass, its effects may be destroyed by placing another mass at the same level, in an azimuth differing 90° on either side. If a disturbance, from whatever cause arising, follow the law of $+\sin 2A$, (changing sign in the successive quadrants, and positive when the ship's head is between N. and E.), it may be destroyed by placing a mass of iron on the starboard or larboard side at the same level as the compass; if it follow the law of $-\sin 2A$, the mass of iron must be on the fore or aft side. From the consideration of the expression for the disturbing forces produced by the ship, it is farther inferred that both in the construction of the ship and in the fixing of correctors, no large mass of iron should be placed below the compass.

The expressions for the disturbing forces towards north and east, being transformed into forces towards the ship's head and towards the starboard side, give $I \cos \delta (-M+P) \cos A + I \sin \delta N$, for the former, and

$I \cos \delta (M+P)$, for the latter.

The author next proceeds to investigate the effects which result from the combination of induced magnetism with permanent magnetism. Calling H, S, and V the new forces arising from the latter, and directed towards the ship's head, its starboard side, and vertically downwards, the whole disturbing force towards the ship's head becomes

$H + I \cos \delta (-M+P) \cos A + I \sin \delta N$; and the whole disturbing force towards the starboard side,

$S + I \cos \delta (M+P) \sin A$.

The manner in which the numerical values of these quantities may be found from experiment is then pointed out, and being determined from the observations on board the Rainbow, at Station I., a comparison is made between the observed disturbances of the needles, and those which would result from the action of the ship as a permanent magnet. From this comparison it appears that almost the whole disturbance is accounted for by the permanent magnetism, and that the residual part follows with sufficient approximation the law of changing signs at the successive quadrants. For the complete verification of the theory it remained only to effect an actual correction of the compass. This was done by placing below the compass, in a position determined by the previously-ascertained numerical values, a large bar magnet to neutralize the effects of the permanent magnetism of the ship, and a roll of soft iron on one side of the compass to counteract the disturbance arising from induced magnetism. That this correction was effective appears from the very small amount of uncorrected disturbance then observed in the compass.

The observations of the compasses at Stations II., III., IV., are similarly discussed: the disturbing force arising from the permanent magnetism of the ship being in like manner determined, a comparison is instituted between the observed and computed disturbance of the compass; and the results of this comparison, with the exception of the observations at Station IV., are found to be in perfect accordance with the theory. Attempts are made to correct the compasses at these stations in the same manner as at Station I., but owing to the imperfection of the compasses they did not succeed so perfectly. The observations made with the dipping needle are next discussed, and the values of the constants are deduced from them. The general agreement of those determined from the observations when the needle vibrated in the direction of the ship's keel, with those deduced from the observations when the needle vibrated transversely, is pointed out, and is considered an additional proof of the general correctness of the theory. Observations on the disturbance of the compass in the iron-built sailing-ship Ironsides are next described. These are similar to those in the Rainbow, but not so extensive; and they are discussed on the same principles. From this discus-

sion it is considered that the theory is in perfect accordance with the facts observed in the deviations and intensities observed. The correction of one compass was effected by a tentative process, which the author considers likely to be of the highest value in the correction of the compasses of iron-ships in general. The ship's head being placed exactly north, as ascertained by a shore compass, a magnet was placed upon the beam from which the compass was suspended, with the direction of its length exactly transverse to the ship's keel: it was moved upon the beam to various distances till the compass pointed correctly, and then it was fixed. Then the ship's head was placed equally east, and another magnet with its length parallel to the ship's keel, was placed upon the same beam, and moved to different distances till the compass pointed correctly, and then it was fixed. The correction for induced magnetism was neglected, but there would have been no difficulty in adjusting it by the same process, placing the vessel's head in azimuth 45° or 135° or 225° or 315° . In conclusion, Mr. Airy makes the following remarks:—The deviations of the compass at four stations in the Rainbow, and at two stations in the Ironsides, are caused by two modifications of magnetic power; the one being the independent magnetism of the ship, which retains, in all positions of the ship, the same magnitude and the same direction relatively to the ship; the other being the induced magnetism, of which the force varies in magnitude and direction when the ship's position is changed. In the instances mentioned, the effect of the former force was found greatly to exceed that of the latter. It appears that experiments and observations similar to those applied in the above cases are sufficient to obtain with accuracy the constants on which at any one place the ship's action on the horizontal needle depends, namely—

$$\frac{H}{I \cos \delta} + \tan \delta N, \quad \frac{S}{I \cos \delta}, M, \text{ and } P;$$

and that by placing a magnet so that its action shall take place in a direction opposite to that which the investigations show to be the direction of the ship's independent magnetic action, and at such a distance that its effect is equal to that of the ship's independent magnetism, and by counteracting the effect of the induced magnetism by means of the induced magnetism of another mass, according to rules which are given, the compass may be made to point exactly as if it were free from disturbance. It appears also, that by an easy tentative method, the compass may now be corrected without the labour of any numerical investigations or any experiments except those of merely making the trials. Although the uniformity of the induced magnetism under similar circumstances is to be presumed, yet the invariability of the independent magnetism during the course of many years is by no means certain. These statements suggest the following as rules which it is desirable to observe in the present infancy of iron-ship building. It appears desirable that—1. Every iron sea-going ship should be examined by a competent person for the accurate determination of the four constants above mentioned for each of the compasses of the ship, and a careful record of these determinations should be preserved as a magnetic register of the ship. 2. The same person should be employed to examine the vessel at different times, with the view of ascertaining whether either of the constants changes in the course of time. 3. In the case of vessels going to different magnetic latitudes, the same person should make arrangements for the examination of the compasses in other places with a view to the determination of the constant N. 4. The same person should examine and register the general construction of the ship, the position and circumstances of her building, &c., with a view to ascertain how far the values of the magnetic constants depend on these circumstances, and in particular to ascertain their connexion with the value of the prejudicial constant M. 5. The same person should see to the proper application of the corrections and the proper measures for preserving the permanency of their magnetism. The most remarkable result in a scientific view from the experiments detailed in the present paper is, the great intensity of the permanent magnetism of the malleable iron of which the ship is composed.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The eighth anniversary was held on the 27th ult., W. R. Hamilton, Esq., President, in the chair.

The Annual Report of the Council was read, which stated that 63 new members had been elected, and 13 vacancies had occurred during the past year, and that the Society now consists of 651 members, besides 60 Foreign, Honorary and Corresponding Members; that the state of the finances continued satisfactory, as the expenditure of 1,682*l.* had been met by a corresponding increase in subscriptions, leaving the whole capital of 4,800*l.* untouched in the funds.

At the evening meeting the President delivered his anniversary address; and presented the two gold medals, constituting the Royal Premium for the Advancement of Geographical Science and Discovery, awarded respectively to Dr. Rüppell, of Frankfort, and Mr. Thomas Simpson, of the Hudson's Bay Company, in the following terms:—

“Chevalier Bunsen.—It is gratifying to me that, as President of the Geographical Society, it has fallen to my lot to place a gold medal, the gift of our most gracious Sovereign, and awarded by the Council of this Society to my valued friend Dr. Rüppell, of Frankfort, in the hands of another valued friend, the Chevalier Bunsen, for the purpose of its being transmitted to its deserving owner. This medal is awarded to Dr. Rüppell in testimony of the high sense which the Council feel of the services rendered by him for the advancement of Physical Geography: and though Dr. Rüppell, together with his habits of minute accuracy—his innate love of truth—and the truly philanthropic spirit which he carried with him to Arabia Petraea, or the burning sands of Abyssinia, and Kordofan: although Dr. Rüppell, besides his assiduity and exactness in using his mathematical instruments for astronomically fixing the sites of every important place he visited, was also a distinguished and indefatigable naturalist, we love to regard him chiefly as a geographer; and as such to proclaim, as we do, our high sense of his merits as a large benefactor to the science we profess to cultivate. Dr. Rüppell made three journeys into Africa: his first was of short duration, for he soon left Egypt to return to Europe, where alone he could hope to attain sufficient proficiency as a practical astronomer, to travel with advantage through unknown regions. He placed himself under the tuition of the lamented Baron von Zach; he returned to Egypt, and visited Arabia, the gulf of Akabah (which he was the first to explore geographically), Abyssinia and Kordofan. All the produce of his travels in the department of zoology, which absorbed a large half of the pecuniary means at his disposal, Dr. Rüppell nobly and generously made over, on his return home, to his native city. The same has been the result, and the same the sacrifice, of his second journey: and the city of Frankfort is entirely indebted to the disinterested conduct of one of her most illustrious citizens, for the high rank she holds even in Germany, in the possession of a splendid museum of natural history and a learned director at the head of it. The most valuable portion of Dr. Rüppell's geographical discoveries and data, are to be found in the pages of his own luminous and learned narratives (the latter part of which is now in the course of publication), or in those of the *Correspondance Astronomique*, edited at Genoa by Baron von Zach; and they will long continue to be the chief guides of those who may undertake hereafter to follow Dr. Rüppell's steps and the honourable route which he has laid open.”

Mr. Bunsen, in reply, said,—“Sir, In receiving the medal your Society has awarded to Dr. Rüppell, I beg to express the thanks of that learned countryman of mine, to whom I shall be happy to forward this honourable token of your high esteem. In so expressing these thanks, and, at the same time, the warm interest I personally take in the distinctions decreed by you to my countryman, I know I speak also the feelings of the illustrious city to which he and his collections belong, and those of our common country, Germany, which is proud of the successful efforts of one of her most meritorious sons, and will be equally so of the honour England has at this moment bestowed on him through this Society. And indeed this encouraging sign of your interest and of your admiration is well adapted to recall to mind recollections of a particularly pleasing nature to both countries. For when I look back to the travellers

and discoverers which my native country has produced in this and in the last century, I see before me an imposing list of names, connected with this country by the ties of hospitality and friendship, and powerfully assisted by the generous zeal of your societies. Allow me merely to mention Forster, the natural philosopher and distinguished writer, who accompanied Captain Cook on his great voyage of discovery; and, in later times, Hornemann, and Burckhardt, who received in this country the means of executing their bold plans of penetrating into unknown parts of Arabia and of Africa. It has not been forgotten, Sir, in my country, and will not be forgotten, that England followed, with anxious interest, the course of those travellers, and that it mourned over the fate that put an end to their enterprise, as if they had been her own children. Let me only add, that he who, for his admirable simplicity and the clearness of his observations, may be called the modern Herodotus, and who, with Pococke, Alexander von Humboldt, and a few others, ranks among the most accomplished travellers of all ages—that Niebuhr the elder, I say, found among the English in India, and in this country, the most effectual assistance, as he himself has recorded, and as his worthy son has acknowledged in the biography of his father. As to the Geographical Society, Sir, it has, by its very statutes, acknowledged, and by its actions invariably sanctioned the great and elevating truth, that Science and Virtue have their name and their sanctuary in every country where these pillars of humanity are duly appreciated. I name both together, because they ought to be inseparable; and I am happy to find, that in this very instance, you have equally honoured both. For, as you have yourself so feelingly remarked, the distinction awarded to Dr. Rüppell has been equally given to the intellectual merit and efforts of the traveller, and to the disinterestedness and generous patriotism of the citizen, who, after having sacrificed his fortune for the advantage of science, offered the gift of his valuable collections to his native town. It is unnecessary to enlarge further on this subject: but it will be gratifying to you to know, that the generosity of Dr. Rüppell has not been bestowed upon a barren ground. That city, which may well be held up as a model for other rich and commercial towns, on account of the grand institutions she has raised for science and literature—mostly monuments of the patriotism of her children—is uniting those collections in a magnificent museum, worthy of its contents, of its founders, and of the free town that produced Goethe. As to myself, I can only say, in answer to the extremely partial mention you have made of my name, that feeling how little I have done to merit such partiality, I trust I shall never be found deficient in gratitude for the kindness that has inspired it."

The President then turning to the Deputy Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, said:—

"Mr. Harrison.—In the absence of Mr. Thomas Simpson, to whom the Council of the Geographical Society of London have awarded their medal in testimony of the deep gratification which they feel in the success which has attended the enterprise and exertions of Mr. Simpson on the north coast of North America, and in the absence of Mr. Pelly, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, I am happy that you have been selected by that gentleman to accept the friendly office of receiving this medal in the name of Mr. Simpson. The services which Mr. Simpson, and his friend and senior officer, Mr. Dease, have rendered to Geography, in advancing, almost to its completion, the solution of the great problem of the configuration of the northern shore of the North American continent, are, in the opinion of the Council of this Society, eminently meritorious; and Mr. Simpson and Mr. Dease, whatever may be the result of their further labours, have already earned for themselves a high place amongst those who have added to the fame and glory of British enterprise. In the summer of 1837, Messrs. Dease and Simpson, starting from the Great Slave Lake, followed the steps of Franklin as far as the point called Franklin's Farthest, whence they traced the remainder of the coast to the westward to Point Barrow; by which they completed our knowledge of this coast the whole way west of the Coppermine River, as far as Behring's Straits. During the following summer, the same adventurous gentlemen, encouraged by the generous spirit of their

employers in their attempts to brave the obstacles which a hard and rugged nature was interposing in the way of our knowledge of that part of the American continent, and conscious that the palm of victory should also, with so many others, encircle the brow of Britannia, again started from their winter quarters, as early as the season would permit, and, descending the Coppermine River, they again followed Sir John Franklin's route to Cape Turnagain—his eastern extreme—in longitude 109° nearly; from which point Mr. Simpson proceeded to the eastward about ninety miles. From the spot he had then attained, and which has since received the appropriate name of "Simpson's Farthest," he could descry a further line of coast about thirty miles in extent; and he had the gratification of thence discovering a fine open sea to the north and east: his supply of provisions here obliged him to retrace his steps. The result of these two expeditions is, that the northern shores of America—all the acquisition of British hardihood, perseverance, and judgment,—can now be accurately laid down on our maps, from Behring's Straits to the 106th degree of longitude, forming a continuous line of coast of upwards of sixty degrees; and a fair prospect is opened, that another season may go far to complete our knowledge of the whole.

"Sir.—I beg to place the medal in your hands, to be given to Mr. Simpson by Mr. Pelly; and I request that Mr. Simpson may be assured that this Society warmly participate in the honourable reward, which Messrs. Dease and Simpson may claim from the gratitude of their country, and that we shall be happy to give them a welcome reception within these walls on their return to England."

To which the Deputy Governor replied:—

"Sir.—Highly gratifying as it must be to me personally, to receive, on the part of Mr. Simpson, this mark of the approbation of the Geographical Society I cannot but regret that, owing to an unavoidable engagement, Mr. Pelly is prevented from being present: as I am sure he would have been peculiarly gratified, on this occasion, having taken so large a share, in conjunction with Mr. George Simpson, in planning the operations and directing the arrangements that have led to this successful result on the arctic shores of America. Mr. P. W. Dease and Mr. Thomas Simpson, the two officers of the Hudson's Bay Company who have been employed on this expedition, were selected by the Governor and Committee, as combining the vigour, zeal, and ardour of youth, with the experience, judgment, and discretion of riper years, and the result has justified the choice. The time of conferring on these gentlemen the distinction of a Royal Premium, seems particularly happy, as it is at a moment when the parties themselves might apprehend, from not having done all they hoped to do last summer, that their work would be considered incomplete. But the award of this evening will prove to them that the medals of this Society are bestowed not only for works already performed, but as an encouragement for future exertion in the cause of discovery. It is a great satisfaction that the Hudson's Bay Company, as a commercial Company, have been able to extend their discoveries not only *within*, but *beyond* Her Majesty's dominions; and that you, Sir, on the part of the Geographical Society, should have expressed your approbation that they have not limited or restricted their endeavours, in time or expense, whenever they could aid the great cause of the advancement of geographical science and discovery."

STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

May 20.—Jas. Heywood, Esq., V.P., in the chair. The following gentlemen were elected Fellows:—T. B. Macaulay, Esq., L. Horner, Esq., B. Botfield, Esq., the Rev. Arthur Ludlow, William Farr, Esq., John Follett, Esq., John Clayton, Esq., W. S. Wilson, Esq.

The paper read, was 'An Abstract of the Statistical Report of Major Tulloch, on the Sickness and Mortality among the Troops in the United Kingdom,' prepared by J. W. C. Lever, Esq.—As the troops are better lodged and better fed, and have less onerous duties to perform than the great mass of the labouring population; as they are carefully selected, and so far as can be ascertained, are subject to no physical defect on enlistment, while their profession, during peace, involves no danger; it might be ex-

pected that the sickness and mortality would be much lower than among persons engaged in the occupations of civil life. This, however, is not the case; for in the Dragoon Guards and Dragoons, the average ratio of mortality is found to be $13\frac{1}{10}$ per 1000. The mortality in the Prussian army, on an average of ten years, from 1821 to 1830, was $11\frac{7}{10}$ per 1000 annually; but that army is entirely composed of young men, between 20 and 25, whilst our troops are, for the most part, above that age. The mortality in the French army, on an average of six years, from 1820 to 1826, amounted to $19\frac{5}{10}$ per 1000 annually; but this possibly may include the deaths in corps serving in the colonies. Out of the whole force of Dragoon Guards and Dragoons, it was found, that nearly one-third were between 18 and 25, another third between 25 and 33, and the remaining third of various ages between 33 and 40, with the exception of a few boys under 18. The average age of this class of troops is therefore from 29 to 30. By the Carlisle tables, the number annually dying out of a thousand persons of that age would be about 10, and by Mr. Finlayson's observations, deduced from the duration of life among the government annuitants, the number is about 13. If, therefore, we take the mean, viz. $11\frac{5}{10}$ per 1000, we shall find it to correspond very nearly with the ratio deduced from the population returns. Comparing this with the rate of mortality just mentioned, we find that the proportion of deaths is at least one-third higher among the dragoon troops, than among an equal number of civilians of the same age. This at first sight indicates that the military profession operates prejudicially on the health and constitution of its members; but it may, in some degree, be explained by the great difference between the mortality in the towns, where the troops are generally quartered, and in the rural districts. In comparing, therefore, the mortality of military with that of civil life, it is necessary to take for our standard of comparison, not the average of the whole kingdom, but of those towns in which the troops are generally quartered, and where the density of the population is found to operate prejudicially on health. By examining the necessary data procured from Chester, Leeds, Bolton, Bury, Preston, Wigan, Bradford, Stockport, Macclesfield, York, Hull, Norwich, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Liverpool, Glasgow, and London, it is found, that the average annual mortality of a thousand persons between the age of 15 and 20, is 8; between 20 and 30, 16; between 30 and 40, 18; and between 40 and 50, 21. Thus, while the mortality among the Dragoon Guards and Dragoons (supposing the medium age to be 30) has been $15\frac{1}{10}$ per 1000, that of the civil population in the same towns, even between the ages of 20 and 30, has been 16 per 1000—a sufficient evidence that the apparent high ratio among the troops arises not so much from any deteriorating influence in their profession, as from the disadvantage of their being subject to the insalubrious atmosphere of densely populated districts. It was next ascertained, whether the duties of the military profession at home entail a greater degree of sickness on the troops, than usually falls to the lot of the civil population. The admissions into hospital among the Dragoon Guards and Dragoons amounted, on the average of the last seven years, to 929 per 1000 of the mean strength annually: as a general rule, therefore, every soldier is in hospital, for some disease or other, once in every thirteen months. Comparing this with the data obtained from the government dockyards, by the Factory Commissioners, we find, that, out of 6276—the average annual number there employed—2552 are annually attacked by sickness, the ratio per 1000 being 407: this estimate is rather above than under the average among the working classes throughout the United Kingdom, although hurts and injuries, received while at work, have been omitted from this calculation. In the Portsmouth Dockyard these are said to amount to 150 per 1000 of the mean strength annually. The striking disproportion between the average of sickness among the Dragoon Guards and Dragoons, and the workmen in the government dockyards, arises from the circumstance, that, among the troops, every case of disease, however slight, is entered on the hospital book on admission, whereas, in the dockyards, or among workmen generally, only those cases are recorded which en-

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tirely disable them from labour. This explanation is borne out by the fact that while the number of attacks of sickness in the dockyards was 407, the deaths amounted to 15 per 1000 of the strength, hence 1 in 27 died of those attacked; whereas, among the Dragoon Guards and Dragoons, though there were 929 attacks out of every 1000, the deaths from disease were but 14, or 1 in 66 of those attacked. The large proportion of suicides among this class of the military deserves particular attention. Out of a total of 686 deaths, no less than 35, or upwards of 1 in 28 of the whole, have been from this cause alone, independent of many attempts which did not prove fatal; while among persons insured in the Equitable the proportion is only 1 in 110 of the deaths. It will be interesting to compare the tendency to self-destruction in the army, with the proportion of suicides in civil life, in different countries, as stated by M. Quetelet.

In France there is	1 suicide annually to	18,000 inhab.
Prussia	1	14,404
Austria	1	20,900
Russia	1	49,102
State of New York	1	7,797
State of Boston	1	12,500
State of Baltimore	1	13,656
State of Philadelphia	1	15,875
Dragoon Guards, and Dragoons of the U.K.	1	1,274

In cities, where a large proportion of military are quartered, the ratio of suicides is greater than in the whole population of a country, but still much below that among our troops. In the department of the Seine (Paris), between 1817 and 1825, the suicides averaged annually 1 in 2400 inhabitants; in Berlin, from 1813 to 1822, 1 in 2941; in Geneva, from 1820 to 1826, 1 in 3900; and in London 1 in 5000 inhabitants. Assuming, therefore, the very highest average in civil life in this country, suicides are at least five times as numerous among the military. At the same time, we must bear in mind that instances of self-destruction rarely occur among persons under the age of eighteen, and are by no means so frequent among females as males, which circumstances must materially influence any comparison between its prevalence among a population of all ages and sexes, and a select body of troops from eighteen to forty years of age.

A similar report was made as to the average death and sickness, the prevalence of particular diseases, and the influence of seasons, among the Foot Guards, &c.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE sixteenth Anniversary was held on the 11th ult.; the Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., in the chair. The Annual Report of the Council was read, with the usual financial explanations, from which we gather that the recently-adopted arrangements have enabled the Society to carry on their affairs without diminishing the capital stock, which at one time fears were entertained they would find it necessary to have recourse to. Among the deaths, that of the late Secretary, Captain Harkness, and of the Librarian, Colonel Francklin, were the only ones particularly adverted to; and some account was given of the various publications of Colonel Francklin. It was then stated, that General Briggs had resigned the secretaryship, which office Mr. Clarke had kindly offered to undertake; and that in consequence of the death of Colonel Francklin, Mr. Shakespear had allowed himself to be put in nomination as Librarian. In noticing the condition of the Oriental Translation Fund, the Council were happy to state, that that institution still continued to enjoy the support of a large number of the patrons of oriental literature, both at home and abroad; and that its operations were carried on with a zeal and activity, commensurate to its means. The Council, in conclusion, adverted to the failure of their attempts to procure from the government, a house suitable for the existing state of the Society; and stated, that they had transmitted to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, a memorial to the same effect as that presented to their royal patron.

Sir Alexander Johnston, as chairman of the Committee of Correspondence, gave a complete detail of the different objects to which that Committee had directed its researches, during the past year; embracing among other matters, the changes which are taking place in the education, manners,

and feelings of the Turks; the influence exerted upon the Affghans by the Indians on one side, and the Persians on the other; the moral and political effects likely to be produced on the people of India, by the introduction of inland steam navigation; the effects likely to be produced on China by our occupation of Assam; and to the measures adopted by Russia, for gaining an acquaintance with the river Amur, and the sea coast at its mouth.

The Right Hon. Holt Mackenzie read the Report of the Committee of Commerce and Agriculture, which commenced by acknowledging the valuable services of Dr. Royle (Sec.), and Mr. Solly (Chemical Analyst). The Report then stated, that an Abstract of the Proceedings of the Committee, up to the end of 1838, had already been printed; and that another was in progress, which would show that the matters which had been investigated by the Committee were highly important in relation to the trade and agriculture of India, and to the commerce and manufactures of Great Britain; and that various inquiries had been instituted, from which interesting and beneficial results might be expected. The first article to which their attention had been directed, was cotton, which might be deemed a necessary of life for our manufacturers, and for which we were in a great measure dependent on rival nations. For this object, details of the various efforts that had been made by individuals, to introduce into India improvements in cotton cultivation, whether successful or not, had been collected and arranged, in order to investigate the causes of success or failure; accounts of the most approved modes of culture in America had been obtained; specimens of the best cotton soils had been brought from Georgia, for the purpose of being analyzed, and the Committee looked forward to a time, when they should be able to place within the reach of the practical agriculturist such information as would enable him to grow cotton in India, equal to that of any part of the world. The value and quality of the various oil seeds grown in India had also engaged the Committee's attention; and several valuable analyses had been prepared by their chemical assistant, which fully demonstrated the importance of this branch of Indian trade. The cheap cost, and abundant produce of these articles, to which the attention of the Committee had been drawn, will no doubt ensure an extensive commerce in many species, as soon as the results of the Committee's inquiries shall be generally known. The vegetable tallow of Canara has also been examined; and the result has shown, that it would be a valuable substitute for the animal tallow now so largely imported from Russia.

The Report further referred to the information collected relating to caoutchouc, kino, hemp, tea, iron, cochineal, timber, wool, silk, and minor articles, all of which are procurable of superior quality, and at a less price than in other parts of the world; and for many of which Great Britain has now to depend for a supply from foreign states.

Thanks having been voted to Mr. Mackenzie, he expressed the Society's sense of the importance of the Committee of which he had the honour to be chairman. That the interest which the members of the Society took in the operations of the Committee would be shown by their increased exertions in contributing to its Transactions. Many of them possessed facilities for communicating information that would be highly useful, at a small expense of time and labour: a single interesting fact, or sample of a new variety of any useful substance, would be gladly received by the Committee. It was only by labours pursued through many years, that the objects of the Committee could be attained. They had, as yet, only broken the ground; but he hoped that enough had been done to show the importance, the value, and the practicability of what they aimed at. The Right Hon. Gentleman then expressed his regret at the disappointment of the Society in its just expectations of the favour and support of Government. He had hoped that the labours of the Committee would have strengthened the already strong claims of the Society; and that, before this, they should have been able to congratulate one another on the prospect of meeting no longer within the narrow chambers of a private house, but in a hall suited to the character of the Society, and to the great public interests which it was designed and calculated to promote. He need

scarcely state to the meeting that the possession of such a building was essential to the efficiency of the Society. An extensive library and museum were its indispensable instruments; but they had not the means of fitly displaying what they already possessed; and they had lost the opportunity of acquiring more by their wanting suitable accommodation for it. Looking to the extent and nature of our Eastern empire, and to the important services which the Royal Asiatic Society could render as an interpreter between the two countries, it was with shame and sorrow that he contemplated the indifference with which the people of this country regarded, and the niggard spirit in which the Government treated them. He did not, however, despair of better things. Mr. Mackenzie concluded his address by reading an extract from the 'Botanical Register,' edited by Dr. Lindley, in which it was observed, that if the Committee continued their exertions with energy and discretion, for only a few years, they will have done more to make India wealthy and happy, than all the other devices of state policy put together.

The thanks of the Society were then voted to the Council, to the President, the Right Hon. C. W. W. Wynn, to Gen. Briggs, who was about to retire from the Secretaryship, and to C. Elliott, Esq., for his services as Treasurer.

On the recommendation of the Council, His Highness, the Nawab Ikbal al Dowlah, Bahadur, Prince of Oude, was then balloted for, and unanimously elected an Honorary Member.

The Meeting then proceeded to ballot for the officers and Council of the Society, when the following gentlemen were elected, viz.—S. Ball, Esq., Gen. Briggs, the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, Col. Galloway, Henry S. Græme, Esq., J. Guille-mard, Esq., Sir Joseph O'Halloran, and Col. Sykes, into the Council, in the place of those gentlemen who went out by rotation. Richard Clarke, Esq. was elected Honorary Secretary, and John Shakespear, Esq., Librarian.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—April 1.—The Rev. F. W. Hope, F.R.S., President, in the chair.—The President exhibited a collection of insects from Sierra Leone, including *Cherocelis digitatus*. Mr. Raddon exhibited various heliographic drawings of plants, &c., and pointed out the advantages to be derived from adopting this process in obtaining correct representations of insects. He also presented proof impressions of engravings of W. Spence, and J. G. Children, Esqs. The following memoirs were read: 1. Some remarks on Wireworms, which seriously damaged the potatoe crops in Shropshire, Worcestershire, and Herefordshire, in 1838, by the Rev. F. W. Hope. 2. On the habits and structure of the nests of gregarious Hymenoptera, particularly those of the Hive-bee and Hornet, by George Newport, Esq. This memoir led to an extended discussion. 3. Sketch of an arrangement of a cabinet of insects, illustrative of their economy and structural peculiarities, by W. Sells, Esq.

May 6.—The Rev. F. W. Hope in the chair.—Mr. Yarrell exhibited a large and very hairy caterpillar of South America, which has been observed to possess the power of communicating a very powerful electric shock. The President exhibited a specimen of a foreign beetle which had been in his cabinet several years; from the body of which a living *Filaria* had very recently partially protruded itself. Various heliographic drawings of insects and of their anatomical details were exhibited by Messrs. Shipster and Raddon. The latter of whom exhibited two magnificent specimens of *Goliathus Drurii* and *regius* from the west coast of Africa. The same gentleman also communicated various other interesting objects. The President stated that a specimen of *Goliathus (Endacilla) Morgani* had been recently obtained by Mr. Strachan at Sierra Leone. This species had hitherto been unique in the collection of the British Museum. The memoirs read were, 1st, Description, accompanied by figures, of a minute strepsipterous insect discovered in Ireland, by R. Templeton, Esq. 2nd, Some remarks upon the entomophagous tribes of the Australian Alps, by Dr. Lhotsky, containing a short notice of the Bugong Moth (of which a more detailed account has been published by Mr. Bennett in his 'Wanderings in New South Wales'). 3rd, Extract (from an unpublished journal) relative to the

edible insects of the coast of Africa, by Lieut. Sayers. The President also communicated some extracts relative to the attacks of Cockroaches in Africa upon various articles as well as upon persons asleep. Various other instances of persons thus attacked were given by Messrs. Raddon and Sayers.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY.—May 17.—J. E. Gray, Esq., F.R.S., President, in the chair.—The continuation of Mr. Arthur Wallis's paper, being 'A Catalogue of the Orchideæ of Essex, with remarks on their localities,' &c. was read. After giving a list of the Orchideæ found in Essex, Mr. Wallis observed, that though the county is not essentially a chalk district, yet many of the Kent, Cambridge, and Herts species are found, forming a sort of botanico-geographical connecting link between the clay and loam of the former with the chalky soil of the latter. Nearly one-half of the whole of the British tribe are distributed in Essex, and of the seventeen species Mr. Wallis enumerated, there were eight genera.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

SAT.	Asiatic Society	Two, P.M.
MON.	Entomological Society	Eight.
	Archæological Society (<i>Visit. Can.</i>)	Eight.
TUES.	Horticultural Society	Three.
	Institution of Civil Engineers	Eight.
	Linnean Society	Three.
WED.	Geological Society	p. Eight.
	Society of Arts	p. Seven.
THUR.	Royal Society	p. Eight.
	Society of Antiquaries	Eight.
	Zoological Society	Three.
FRI.	Botanical Society	Eight.
	Royal Institution	p. Eight.

FINE ARTS

ROYAL ACADEMY.

[Concluding Notice.]

On returning yet once more to this Exhibition, we must specify a picture or two unmentioned in our former notices, but not therefore less worthy of "honourable construction." Foremost among these, are the tiny pair of contributions by Mr. Mulready, *The Sonnet* (129) and the children playing at bob-cherry (143), both of which, though the tone of colouring is needlessly factitious, are greatly to be admired for the management of their lights, the natural ease with which their figures are grouped, and the delicate care bestowed upon their finish. Near them hangs Mr. Howard's *Rising of the Pleiades* (138), a work which must not be passed over, though, like the same artist's *Portrait* (153), it is merely a repetition of shapes of grace and beauty, which he has perpetuated more successfully in earlier works. Nor must Mr. Phillips's *Flora Moor* (165) be forgotten: an ideal portrait of Scott's heroine, sitting alone, in the desolation of her bereavement, on the morning of her brother's execution. All these, however,—let civility be stretched as far as we will,—come but into the category of elegant insipidities. What a contrast between them and the harsh, stern, but expressive character, and the metallic execution of such a work as Mr. Hornung's *Calvin on his Death-bed!* (221) a composition of great vigour, only failing to produce a powerful effect, from the infelicitous and muddy tone of its colouring, which is at once thick and harsh: this fault is yet more largely chargeable upon Mr. Hornung's little *Catherine de Medicis* (264).—In the Middle Room we have to add to our notice Mr. Hollins's *Margaret alone at her spinning-wheel* (275); a pale, pensive, repentant girl,—but without the touching simplicity which breathes through Goethe's poetry, or the passion which Schubert has so intensely rendered in music, and, therefore, assuredly not the Margaret of Faust. There, too, hangs Mr. C. Landseer's *Pillaging of a Jew's house in the reign of Richard the First*, the best of his pictures on similar subjects—the chances of rude warfare seeming all but to monopolize his attention. We can only enumerate Mr. Patten's *Graces* (414) and Mr. Fraser's *Scene from Parnell's Hermit* (538), as fair specimens of each artist, and add a few words on the landscapes, portraits and drawings exhibited.

In the first department Mr. Lee unquestionably "bears the bell," in right of the works numbered 13,

203 (a rich opening in Woburn Park, with cattle gathered under the cool shade of ancient trees), and 382 (a similar subject, yet more faithfully executed). Mr. Lee is more cheerful in his air-tints this year than usual: fewer rainy gray clouds wander across his skies, than those which in former exhibitions have given his excellent landscapes a certain mannerism. But though the merit and number of his works entitle him to the first place, Mr. Creswick's *Sweet Summer-time* (441) is admirable enough, in its own peculiar manner, to justify any one disposed to enter a protest on its behalf. It is a wood scene, or, to speak more precisely, a vista among such tall trees as are to be found in a nobleman's pleasure ground: a delicious air and coolness and depth of green shadow, being cast by their lofty and feathered boughs, which the eye loves to penetrate, while the Celadon and Amelia couched upon the smooth lawn in the foreground, are not the less fitted to the place, for being habited according to the fashions of Ranelagh rather than Arcadia. After having mentioned Mr. Witherington's *Rencontre* (49), which shows us a break in a wood less trim than Mr. Creswick's, and peopled by figures less sentimental—namely, watering children; and commended Mr. Wilson, Jun.'s *Watering Place* (551), and Mr. T. S. Cooper's *Scene on a Farm, East Kent* (579), as clever cattle pieces—we take leave of the landscapes,—our paragraph, truth to say, amounting to little better than to a confession of monotony—if not of absolute poverty.

Little more encouraging or satisfactory is the show of portraiture this year—those exhibited, making up

—in number what they want in weight.

It is true that there is no lack of clever works by Pickersgill, and Briggs, and Phillips, and Sir Martin Shee, and Lucas, nor of delicate ladies delicately painted by Rothwell, and Say, and Mrs. Carpenter—but no one individual work stands out prominently amid this assemblage of mediocrities. Though we remember well all his faults, we cannot but feel that the place of Lawrence is still a barren void. Among the drawings and miniatures, the chief exhibitors of former years remain the chiefs still. Chalon reigns supreme in his knowledge of the newest French modes, and in the employment of that judicious quantity of flattery which makes all plain faces comely, still leaving them a character and a verisimilitude. Among the miniatures, a breadth of effect seems to be increasingly studied, at the expense of the old preternatural porcelain smoothness of finish: vide Mr. Thorburn's *Walter Farrier* (817), and Miss Gillies's portrait of *Miss Helen Faucit* (884) as the heroine of Sir E. L. Bulwer's 'Richelieu'; in her companion likeness of Mr. Macready as the Cardinal (918), the proportions are wrong, the features being exaggerated, and the face contracted. Mr. Collen exhibits a curious *Study from Nature—Ecstatic Delirium* (890), which, as being, if we mistake not, a portrait from one of Dr. Elliotson's subjects, will excite interest among the advocates of Animal Magnetism. We miss Mr. Lover's clever and characteristic miniatures,—the only finished work of its class exhibited by him this year (877), being by no means his happiest effort.

And now—pausing one moment in the Architectural Room to notice Mr. O. Jones's *Few of the Alcove in the Hall of the Two Sisters in the Alhambra* (1177), as one of the most magnificent displays of gorgeous colour and elaborate tracing we ever saw—we may descend among the sculptures; would we might call them, in right of their excellence, the Graces or the Virtues in marble! But the show is even more poverty-stricken than usual.—Mr. Gibson's *Venus* (1303) elsewhere mentioned in our columns, being excepted. Mr. Baily, it is true, exhibits his colossal statue of Telford—a fine vigorous work—(1296), and a pair of half-length figures of children (1300), in which Nature and Affection keep up a tolerably equally-balanced warfare. Sir R. Westmacott has a beautiful sleeping baby (1302), which puts to shame sundry other designs of the same class scattered up and down the Sculpture closet; Mr. Gibson, a too affected bas-relief of *Venus and Cupid* (1298), Mr. R. T. Wyatt, a graceful *Hebe* (1301); and Messrs. Moore and Westmacott, Jun., and Lough, some clever busts; but, beyond these, there is little to tempt the gazer. Let us hope that we shall, in this chapter of art, as in every other, fare better next year.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

COVENT GARDEN.

This Evening, No Performance.
Monday, (Last time) THE TEMPEST; with other Entertainments.
Tuesday, No Performance.
Wednesday, THE LADY OF LYONS; and FRA DIAVOLO.
Thursday, No Performance.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.

Under the Patronage of the Duchess of Beaufort, the Duchess of Roxburgh, the Marchioness of Tavistock, &c. On FRIDAY NEXT, June 7, A GRAND DRAMATIC and MUSICAL PERFORMANCE will take place at this Theatre, for the BENEFIT of the WIDOW and CHILDREN of the late THOMAS HAYNES BAYLY, Esq., whose long illness terminating in his lamented death, has thrown his pecuniary affairs into a state of embarrassment, from which it is the object and hope of the promoters of the present undertaking to relieve him. The Entertainments will consist of TWO of Mr. BAYLY'S POPULAR DRAMAS—viz. ONE HOCH; or, A CARMINAL BALL, by the Olympic Company, and TWO NOODY'S SECRET, by the Haymarket Company, Madame Vestris and Mr. Webster having most kindly accorded the requisite permission, and the following Ladies and Gentlemen their gratuitous services—Madame Vestris, Mrs. Macnamara, Miss Lee, Mr. Frougum, and Mr. Charles Mathews. Mr. J. B. Buckstone, Mr. Strickland, Mr. Hemming, Miss Gaillet, and Miss Taylor, And between the Dramas, A GRAND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT, in which the following distinguished Artists have also most kindly consented gratuitously to appear—Madame Dorus-Gras, Madame Albertazzi, Madame Stockhausen, Madame Bilslein, Miss Fanny Wyndham, Miss M. B. Hawes, and Miss Homer, Signor Ivanoff, Mr. Balfe, Mr. Harrison, Signor Giubellini, and Mr. H. Phillips. Violin, Mr. Hauman; Flute, Mr. Richardson; Harp, Mr. Stockhausen; Piano, Mr. B. Hawes; and Mr. Eliason. In the course of the Evening, THE RUSSIAN FAMILY will sing in character one of their National Melodies, and the celebrated SPANISH DANCERS will execute a Boleros in the picturesque costume of their country.

SIGNOR EMILIANI has the honour to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and his Friends, that his CONCERT will take place, by Special Permission, at the Residence of C. J. Middleton, Esq., 1, PEPPIER STREET, PORTMAN SQUARE, on MONDAY EVENING, June 10, to commence at Nine o'clock precisely. Tickets, One Guinea each, to be had at Signor Emiliani's Residence, No. 35, Great Castle-street, Regent-street.

THE MISSES BROADHURST and MR. BLAGROVE'S GRAND MORNING CONCERT will take place at HANOVER ROOMS, on SATURDAY NEXT, June 8, at Two o'clock, at which Misses Dorus-Gras, Albertazzi, Stockhausen, and Balfe, Signors Ivanoff, Balfe, and Tamburini, Messrs. Batta, David, Mori, Loder, Lindley, Dragonetti, Regondi, and Blagrove, and the Misses Broadhurst, will assist. In the course of the Concert, Mauger's Quartet for four Violins will be performed, for the last time this season, by Messrs. David, Mori, Blagrove, and Loder. M. Batta will play a Solo on the Violoncello; and, for the first and only time this season, a selection will be performed from the newly-discovered Posthumous Opera, by Mozart, 'Zaide.' Leader of the Orchestra, Mr. Loder; Conductor, Sir George Smart.

MM. MOSCHELES and DAVID'S CONCERT.—As we have heretofore spoken of the peculiar excellencies of these artists, it will be sufficient, on this occasion, to mention the principal attractions of the morning. To hear Beethoven's septet so admirably led as it was by Herr David was a novelty;—a yet more striking performance was the same master's well-known Kreutzer duet for pianoforte and violin, which we are inclined to think was never before performed in England with such entire consent, and yet apparent spontaneousness of expression. Besides these familiar friends, of which no familiarity can make us weary, M. Moscheles repeated his new pastoral concerto—which has grown in our favour on every hearing, till we now regard it among its composer's master-works—and introduced a grand fantasia for three pianofortes, in which, to justify its title, 'Hommage a Beethoven,' a variety of that master's themes, among others, the 'Adelaide,' the 'Prisoners' Chorus,' from 'Fidelio,' and the superb triumphal march in the c minor symphony—were wrought up with such spirit and skill of combination, that the usually fragmentary, and to us unpleasant effect of a *pot pourri* is scarcely perceptible: to accomplish this, a thorough familiarity, not merely with all the resources of musical science, but with all the turns and passions of the author laid under contribution, was required. In its performance, M. Moscheles was joined by M. Döhler and Madame Dulcken. Between the acts, a M. Stoll, from Vienna, played very cleverly on the guitar,—tinkled, we might say, in the Hanover Square Rooms, for, in a space so wide, half the delicate sounds of so feeble an instrument must, of necessity, be lost. We need only add, that Madame Stockhausen and her niece, Mlle. Riviere, Miss Birch, Sigs, Ivanoff and F. Lablache, were the singers;—but we can hardly refrain from subjoining one word more, to convey a very earnest wish that Herr David would prolong his visit into a residence among us. The constant presence of such an artist could not but exercise the happiest influence on the prospects of English music.

MISCELLANEA

Children's Friend Society.—The vehemence with which the periodical press has taken up the complaints of the parents of some of the children sent to the Cape of Good Hope, and the attention thus attracted to the subject, induce us to lay before our readers, the statements and remarks of Sir James Alexander. They may probably have escaped notice, for when his work was published last year, (*Athen.* No. 568.), few people thought of the Children's Friend Society. The grand panacea for the Cape, he observes, is labour. Then, after regretting that the tide of emigration, setting for Australia, sweeps past the Cape without leaving even a deposit behind, he thus proceeds:—"Some time ago a society was formed in England, for the purpose of conducting the emigration of orphan and other poor, but not depraved, children, from Great Britain to the colonies; four hundred and nineteen male juvenile emigrants, and ninety-five girls, have already been taken from the streets of London, where they were reared in the midst of vice and misery, and have been sent to the Cape of Good Hope. The members of this society, who incur the responsibility of sending these children from their native land, have been at great pains to ascertain the reception the children are likely to meet with in the colonies to which they may be sent, and accordingly required interrogatories to be satisfactorily answered by those who could give the best information, respecting the demand for servants, and the prospect of their meeting with immediate employment from persons of good character, before sending abroad the children under their care, so as not to render emigration a mere change of place, without benefiting the condition of the emigrant youth. The average rate of wages at the Cape for a boy of fourteen years of age, engaged in agricultural pursuits, has been about 3*l.* 10*s.* per annum, on a seven years apprenticeship, with good food and clothing. Artisans give about the same; but the demand for boys by artisans is less than by farmers. In-door servants receive about 4*l.* per annum. Boys are usually bound by indenture, and generally for seven years, or from five to seven years—also a contract legally entered into in Great Britain, for services to be performed at the Cape, will be enforced in the colony. There is a constant demand in Cape Town for the labour of boys, as house servants, grooms, or gardeners. But the supply of this labour from home, should of course be regulated by constant advice from the colony, which is now given by a Cape society, (for the management of juvenile emigrants,) which communicates with the London society. The boys who were first sent out, had their passage paid by the masters to whom they were indentured at the Cape, and they received the first year their food, clothing, and washing, besides sixpence or ninepence per week as pocket-money, two-thirds of which was invested in the savings bank for their benefit. That a number of the juvenile emigrants will turn out well, there is little doubt, particularly those who have not been exposed to much contamination at home, and who fall into good hands at the Cape—others, again, appear quite incorrigible, the vices of lying and stealing seem to be so implanted in them—whilst a third class fall into the hands of such bad masters, where they are allowed to herd with Hottentot servants, whose general habits are very demoralized, that it is a question whether they had not better have remained at home, even with the chance of transportation to Australia, than to have been sent to the Cape, to degrade the character of white men, in the capacity of *white slaves*, as the Dutch call these apprentices. These statements breathe so candid, and indeed impartial a spirit, that they may, we think, be at once adopted; and the fair inference is, that admitting the truth of some of the complaints lately made, the great majority of the children sent out are far better, and very few are worse, off, than they would have been at home. The chance of bad masters is one to which apprentices must everywhere be liable. With respect to the non-intercourse, naturally grievous to parents, may it not be suspected, that the boys themselves find other occupations for their leisure time more amusing than letter writing, and other uses for their 2*d.* or 3*d.* per week, more to their taste than paying postage?

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A. M.—C. W. R.—S. S.—W. F. T.—L. D.—P. B. H.—received.

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